FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BRITAIN'S HOWE CONCLUDES 2-DAY VISIT 11 FEB

Howe Backs SDI Research

AU111415 Sofia BTA in English 1323 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 11 (BTA) -- Today Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr Petur Mladenov and Britain's Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe held their second session of the talks they opened yesterday.

The centered on the global issues of war and peace, on East-West relations, on some of the most perilous hot spots of tension in the world.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Sir Geoffrey Howe voiced their concern over the complicated state of international relations as a whole and of East-West relations in particular. They emphasised that the arms race and the lower measure of confidence jeopardize world peace and security and undermine the foundations of international cooperation.

The analysis which the two ministers made of the state of international relations revealed the well-known substantial differences in the assessment of the real causes responsible for the present world tensions and in the approach to seeking a way out of this situation.

They were however unanimous in the opinion that these differences should not stand in the way to the extension of East-West dialogue, especially the one on the vital problems of disarmament and confidence- and security-building.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Sir Geoffrey Howe welcomed the Gromyko-Shultz agreement on starting at Geneva on March 12 this year talks on space and nuclear weapons questions, which will be discussed and resolved in their mutual relation alone. [sentence as received]

Bulgaria's foreign minister agreed with Sir Geoffrey Howe that these negotiations will not be easy, but expressed his hope that both sides will manifest good will in seeking progress. Mr Petur Mladenov explicitly emphasised that such progress could be achieved only provided the agreement reached would be strictly observed in all its points. At this stage nuclear weapons cannot be limited, let alone reduced, without taking effective measures to prevent outer space militarisation, Mr Petur Mladenov stressed.

Bulgaria attaches paramount importance to the prevention of outer space militarisation, the Bulgarian foreign minister emphasised. He voiced concern over the U.S. plans to go ahead with the development of its anti-missile and anti-satellite defence system on the basis of the so-called strategic defence initiative. These plans, Mr Petur Mladenov pointed out, aim at achieving strategic superiority.

Sir Geoffrey Howe declared himself in principle against the deployment of new weapons systems in space, but at the same time he defended the U.S. intentions to go ahead with the research effort in the field of space weapons.

Stressing the need to keep the process of disarmament going, Mr Petur Mladenov and Sir Geoffrey Howe laid special emphasis on the Helsinki Final Act.

While he agreed with the view expressed by Mr Petur Mladenov that the Final Act is an indivisible whole the provisions of which should be implemented in equally good faith, Britain's foreign secretary actually gave priority to one of them: the human rights issue.

The Bulgarian foreign minister briefed his guest on Bulgaria's contribution to the good neighbourly relations in the Balkans and emphasised that one of her major tasks is to assist in realizing the idea to turn the Balkans into a nuclear weapons-free zone.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Sir Geoffrey Howe observed that the Continent of Europe has been living in peace for 40 whole years now.

In this connection Mr Petur Mladenov voiced the concern of the Bulgarian public over the fact that certain quarters in the West raise the question of reconsidering the political realities which have emerged in Europe as a result of the victory over fascism.

The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Britain exchanged views on the ways of settling the conflicts in different parts of the world. They reiterated the need of a comprehensive political solution to Middle East problems, to be sought with the participation of all parties concerned, the P.L.O. included. Mr Petur Mladenov indicated that the most effective way to that end would be the convocation of an international conference.

Concern was voiced over the already 52-month old Iran-Iraq conflict and the need was stressed to make efforts towards its resolution by peaceful means.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Sir Geoffrey Howe also considered some aspects of international economic relations.

The well-known restrictive measures, which are applied in the West to trade with the socialist countries, including the ones ensuing from the decisions of COCOM, are a serious obstacle to the promotion of equitable economic cooperation, said Bulgaria's foreign minister. In the final analysis they do harm above all to business interests in the West, but at the same time they have a negative impact on the overall relations between East and West, too, he pointed out.

Taking notice of Bulgaro-British relations, Mr Petur Mladenov and Sir Geoffrey Howe stressed that they are good and that there is a mutual will and considerable opportunities for their promotion.

The two ministers once again laid emphasis on the positive fact that Bulgaro-British relations are not encumbered by any substantial problems and dispute of bilateral character.

They noted the progress made recently in the sphere of political contacts and stressed the importance of the exchange of official and working visits by members of the two countries' governments. They said that this first visit of a British foreign secretary to Bulgaria should be followed by a continuation of the political dialogue at various levels.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Sir Geoffrey Howe expressed satisfaction with the promotion of economic and techno-scientific cooperation. At the same time they pointed out that it is still lagging behind actual capacities.

Bulgaria's foreign minister said that it is necessary to change the structure of Bulgarian exports. More positive qualitative changes can be effected through the decrease and repeal of a number of restrictive measures, applied on the part of Britain to her trade with Bulgaria, he said.

Bulgaro-British cultural cooperation also got a positive assessment.

[Sofia BTA in English at 1356 GMT on 11 February adds: "This morning Sir Geoffrey Howe was received by Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. At the meeting the readiness of the Governments of Bulgaria and Great Britain to work for promotions and broadening bilateral cooperation was stressed."]

Press Conference Given

AU111858 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 11 (BTA) -- Great Britain's Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe is convinced that there exist conditions for promoting Bulgaro-British relations.

Today, in the end of his 24-hour official visit to Bulgaria, Sir Geoffrey Howe gave a press conference at which he stressed the importance of his talks with the Bulgarian leaders both in the sphere of bilateral cooperation and in the international aspect.

The British foreign minister said that these talks will contribute to achieving a higher degree of trust between Bulgaria and Great Britain. I think that this in its turn will have a positive influence on the general consolidation of trust between the two groups of countries to which Bulgaria and Great Britain belong, he said.

Both Bulgaria and Great Britain welcome the accords reached in Geneva, the British foreign minister said. We regard this as an important step forward towards reaching greater security. But at the same time we are aware that this is only the beginning of the beginning and that it will require all the skill, patience, perseverence and trust in order to reach the great aims.

Mr. Geoffrey Howe expressed the opinion that this greater degree of mutual trust can be achieved through observing the obligations already undertaken by the two countries. Bulgaria and Great Britain each have their own contribution to make in this process of achieving greater confidence.

Devoting special attention to Bulgaro-British cooperation Sir Geoffrey Howe said that the late activation of the contacts between the two countries especially in the economic field is a good basis in this respect.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said that he shared the opinion of Mr. Todor Zhivkov expressed at their meeting today that there exist favourable conditions for promoting the relations between Bulgaria and Great Britain.

The British foreign minister expressed the hope that his Bulgarian counterpart Mr. Petur Mladenov will soon make his return visit to Great Britain.

Howe Seen Off by Mladenov

AU111610 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] A short while ago Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, who had paid an official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, departed from the country. At Sofia airport the British foreign minister was seen off by Comrade Petur Mladenov, deputy ministers, responsible officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials.

Agrarian Daily on Visit

AU120938 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 12 (BTA) -- The first visit of a leader of the Foreign Office to Bulgaria was an important event in the more than 100-year old history of the diplomatic relations between the two countries. It is a proof of the importance which Bulgaria and Great Britain attach to the contacts between them, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME stresses today in an editorial article.

The newspaper notes that the visit of the leader of the British diplomacy is also an eloquent proof of the possibilities and the strength of the policy of detente and understanding. "The contact realized between two countries of different socio-economic systems at such a level and in the existing situation once again stresses the role of realism and the belief that the membership to different groups and social orders must not be and cannot be an obstacle to the development of dialogue and the relations on the basis of mutual respect and interest", ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME writes.

The commentary stresses that the wish expressed by the two countries to stop up their economic and industrial cooperation and to increase their bilateral trade will contribute to the activation of the political relations.

The newspaper stresses that the two sides to the talks expressed concern over the complex situation in the world, over the arms race and the low degree of confidence, as well as the hope that in spite of the difficulties the forthcoming Soviet-American talks in Geneva will yield positive results. At the same time the guest had the opportunity to immediately acquaint himself with the role of the Balkan policy of Bulgaria and with the proposal for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CHINA

AU112014 Sofia BTA in English 1925 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Spelling of Chinese names as received]

[Text] Sofia, February 11 (BTA) -- The business talks with an economic delegation from the Chinese province of Heilongjiang, led by the Deputy-Chairman of the Provincial Government Mr. Gun Buinyan continued for seven days. They discussed the possibilities for cooperation in different branches of the economy including the food industry and building. Mr Gun Buinyan had talks with Mr. Ognyan Doynov, minister of mechanical engineering, with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Khristo Khristov [title as received] and with other economic leaders. The delegation visited some industrial sites.

Mr. Marin Marinov, deputy minister of foreign trade and Mr. Gun Buinyan signed a protocol today on the talks held during the visit.

DOYNOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SESSION 8 FEB

AU082121 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Ognyan Doynov, minister of machine-building industry, returned from Moscow, where he attended the first session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in Machine Building. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Comrade Milko Balev and other officials.

YOTOV MEETS PCF LEADERS AT PARIS CONGRESS

AU112016 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Paris, February 11 (BTA Corr.) -- Mr Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and editor-in-chief of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, leader of the delegation of the CC of the BCP to the 25th Congress of the French Commnists met today with M. Gaston Plissonnier and M. Maxime Gremetz, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CC of the French Communist Party.

The talks which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere expressed satisfaction with the work and the results of this supreme forum of the French Communist Party.

On behalf of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, the delegates of the Bulgarian Communists expressed confidence that the relations between the BCP and the French Communist Party will continue to deepen in the name of the common struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

A meeting was also held with M. Rolland Leroa, member of the Politburo of the CC of the French Communist Party and director of the L'HUMANITE party daily.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER GANEV VISITS YAR

AU111454 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, has visited the Yemen Arab Republic. He was received by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, to whom he conveyed a message from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih thanked for the message and sent Comrade Todor Zhivkov best wishes.

During his visit to the Yemen Arab Republic Ivan Ganev had talks with Dr 'Abd al-Karim 'Ali al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs [titles as heard], and by the minister of information, culture, and tourism, and the minister of agriculture.

Opinions were exchanged on matters of bilateral character and international issues of mutual interest. The sides noted mutual willingness to activate mutual political contacts and develop economic and cultural cooperation.

TSANOV, KHRISTOV AT IRANIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU112046 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] On 11 February [name indistinct], Iranian charge d'affaires in Bulgaria, gave a reception at Vitosha Hotel in Sofia on the occasion of Iran's national day -- Revolution Day. The reception was attended by Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; deputy ministers; responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Trade; representatives of business circles; and chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia. The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH LEADERS

Meets Strougal; Ties 'Close'

LD111927 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, Federal Premier, received Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, today.

Comrade Strougal singled out Cuba's activity in the international sphere and stressed that its principled foreign policy is valued by all progressive countries. Both officials agreed that in addition to close political relations, economic, scientific and technical cooperation is also developing successfully between Czechoslovakia and Cuba. This cooperation must make an even more marked contribution to higher labor productivity and to intensification of the national economies of both countries and the whole socialist community.

Meets With Chnoupek

LD112131 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The ministers of foreign affairs of the CSSR and Cuba, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Isidoro Malmierca, today in Prague assessed relations between the two countries and noted that they were developing and deepening positively. They emphasized that the foundation for relations lies in constantly strengthening Marxist-Leninist cooperation between the two Communist Parties, the two Central Committees, and the two parties' highest representatives Comrades Gustav Husak and Fidel Castro.

In assessing the current international situation, the two ministers praised the Soviet initiative leading to the meeting of the foreign affairs ministers of the USSR and United States. Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed to the danger represented by the revanchist forces' attempts to call into question the agreements concluded at Yalta and Potsdam and to revise the postwar arrangements in Europe. The Cuban minister of foreign affairs provided detailed information on the situation in Central America.

LENART, COLOTKA RECEIVE DEFENSE MINISTER VACLAVIK

LD112339 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today received in Bratislava Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of the national defense, and Lieutenant General Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak Peole's Army.

They discussed matters of strengthening cooperation among the Army, the Slovak party, state organs, and citizens with the aim of improving the political and specialist training of military units and increasing the defense capability of the country and the socialist community.

Comrades Vaclavik and Klicha were also received by Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak prime minister; by Viliam Salgovic, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Slovak National Council; and by other officials.

SRV'S TRAN QUYNH, LEADERS DISCUSS COOPERATION

Meets With Strougal

LD111633 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Hrzan Palace in Prague today Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, who heads the Vietnamese delegation at the seventh session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

During the conversation he highlighted the results achieved in political, economic, and cultural cooperation and said Czechoslovakia will continue to help Vietnam in industrialization and in broadening its power-generating base and transportation system. In this connection both representatives stressed that a more effective utilization of material resources and favorable climatic conditions for Vietnam to increase supplies of materials for the food-processing, chemical, and textile industries is necessary for the intensification of bilateral trade. Cooperation in specialized cadre training is also proving beneficial for the further developments of the SRV.

Meets With Jakes

LD112152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today met Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, who is heading the Vietnamese delegation to the seventh session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. In a friendly and comradely talk, Comrades Jakes and Quynh informed one another about the political and economic situation in both countries and exchanged views on current international political developments. Praise was expressed for the effort of the Vietnamese people to consolidate the results of their socialist reconstruction and the defense of their country. A positive assessment was given of the level of mutual economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, and it was stated that good conditions exist for its further development.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH TUNISIA DISCUSSED

LD112324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] A session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Tunisian Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation opened today in Prague. The session is chaired by Bohumil Urban, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, and Rachid Sfar, minister of national economy of the Republic of Tunisia.

Strougal Tunisian Minister Meet

LD112329 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Lubomir Strougal received Rachid Sfar, Tunisian minister of national economy, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today. They discussed a number of question mainly concerned with the further development of economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Tunisia. The two representatives expressed interest in accelerating bilateral trade, expanding its variety, and in introducing new forms of cooperation with longer-term prospects into economic relations.

JANUARY PLAN FULFILLMENT FIGURES RELEASED

AU092139 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In January 1985 the working people made great efforts in all sectors of the national economy to fulfill the planned production and supply tasks under the prevailing winter conditions. National income rose 4 percent. The overall production targets were met in industry, the building industry, and in agriculture. High performances were achieved in the coal mining and power industries with the support of helpers from other sectors and from the armed organs to steadily supply the economy and population with electric power, gas, and solid fuels. In January 2,301 kilotons of raw brown coal and 81 kilotons of sifted coal were supplied in excess of the plan. Through a concentrated employment of forces, the transport system met the national economy's transport requirements.

In the industry ministries sector, the growth of net output compared with the past year totals 6.5 percent. The plan was overfulfilled by 100.9 percent. Labor productivity rose 5.6 percent, and industrial commodity output rose 4.3 percent.

The plan fulfillment for finished products in the national economy totaled 100.4 percent. Retail trade turnover increased 4 percent.

Through the great dedication of the staff workers of the trade and transport systems, supplies to the population were ensured in a stable manner under difficult conditions caused by the inclement weather.

In January 13,933 apartments, including 1,049 apartments in the capital Berlin, were completed either as a result of new construction or modernization. The net output of the building industry rose 3.8 percent compared with the same period last year, and labor productivity increased 3.6 percent.

Planned state procurement in agriculture was overfulfilled. Compared with last year, procurement rose 12.0 percent for slaughter cattle, 4.7 percent for milk, and 1.5 percent for eggs. Forestry fulfilled its planned tasks.

The following growth rates were achieved in individual sectors of industry and the building industry in both net output and labor productivity.

	Net Output	Labor Productivity
	in percent	
Coal and power	2.3	1.6
Ore mining, metallurgical, and potash industries	9.7	8.8
Chemical industry	5.5	5.1
Electrical engineering/electronics	12.1	10.8
Heavy machinery and installation construction	6.0	5.7
Machine tool and processing machine building	9.8	9.5
General machine, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building	9.9	8.5
Light industry	4.9	5.1

Glass and ceramics industry	4.1	3.5
Bezirk-controlled industry and foodstuffs industry	4.4	3.5
Geology	24.1	20.2
Building industry	3.8	3.6

The following development occurred in the growth of net output and labor productivity in bezirk-controlled industry:

	Net Output	Labor Productivity
	in percent	
Capital of Berlin	14.4	11.3
Cottbus	8.7	8.1
Dresden	8.0	7.8
Erfurt	6.1	4.0
Frankfurt/Oder	8.5	4.1
Gera	12.9	10.8
Halle	9.5	9.2
Karl-Marx-Stadt	8.2	7.7
Leipzig	1.2	1.0
Magdeburg	10.2	9.1
Neubrandenburg	3.2	1.5
Potsdam	9.1	6.8
Rostock	9.0	7.3
Schwerin	10.4	6.3
Suhl	8.7	8.1

HONECKER, DRESDEN BISHOP DISCUSS CHURCH-STATE TIES

LD112237 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 11 Feb (ADN) -- On 11 February 1985, at the invitation of Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, there was a meeting with Dresden Bishop Dr Johannes Hempel, chairman of the GDR Conference of Evangelical Church Leaders.

Th open exchange of opinions, which bore the spirit of understanding, confirmed the bus.nesslike, open, constructive, and constitutional relations between the state and church, as they were expressed in particular at the 6 March 1978 meeting.

The main subjects of the talks were the respective responsibility of the state and church to preserve peace; the obligation of the two sides, to the same people and the same world, to foster detente; and to ensure the coexistence of the people in our society according to the principles of equal rights, equal respect, and equal opportunity.

Erich Honecker proceeded from the view that the preservation of peace, the cessation of the arms race, and the prevention of the militarization of space are the decisive questions of the present day. This will require a struggle that is rich in initiative, tough, and painstaking, as well as the cooperation of everyone who is interested in peace. This means that all people who value peace must work together to transcend those things which divide us. It requires a coalition of reason and political dialogue.

In firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, the GDR will continue to do everything to strengthen the forces of reason and realism in the interest of the future of humanity. This is the best support we can give to the Geneva talks, which are being anticipated and observed with hope worldwide.

In this connection, Erich Honecker praised the indispensable commitment of Christians and churches as a part of the vigorous activity by the people of the GDR, undertaken by all citizens, for peace and detente in Europe and the world. He mentioned the high recognition which the work of Christian fellow citizens in the construction of our socialist country always receives. This also applies to the efforts for peace by the churches in the country and in the international framework of the ecumenical movement. He devoted warm words of thanks to the colleagues of social welfare work.

The 40 anniversary of the liberation and the new start, Erich Honecker stressed, signifies a historical experience of the greatest topicality, which also serves the preservation of that peace which was fought for at that time and which has now lasted for 40 years.

Erich Honecker stressed the validity and the significance of the principles affirmed in the 6 March 1978 meeting to shape constructive relations between the state and church in the GDR. These principles proved themselves to be sound and increasingly strengthened mutual trust. They showed their great possibilities at the Luther celebrations in 1983. The experience shows that on this basis, existing and future problems can be resolved in a responsible and constructive way.

Bishop Dr Hempel referred to the fact that the meeting took place 2 days before the commemoration of the destruction of Dresden, and mentioned that the peace policy of the Government of the GDR and the peace activities in the church parishes of our country are linked by the conviction that the increase of armaments on earth or in space does not lead to greater security but, on the contrary, damages us all, and in addition directs itself against the poor peoples' right to live. For the church also, the 40th anniversary of the liberation means liberation and the grace of a new start.

"The seriousness of the world political situation is before our eyes. War must not take place again; this links us," said the bishop. The National Synod of Evengelical Churches stated its willingness to allow all questions which remain open between the state and church to recede behind the task of preserving peace. He stressed that the members of the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches, at whose session in Geneva he just participated, welcomed the new start of the disarmament talks with relief and prayed for the success of these negotiations.

Dealing with the relationship between the state and the church, the bishop stated that among Christian citizens of our country, the willingness, indeed the need, is alive to remain responsible and, according to their personal abilities, involved, in the shaping of socialist society. Since the 6 March 1978 meeting, relations between the state and church developed to a notable degree "which link the principle in accordance with the constitution and which prove itself, in the separation of state and church, with reasonable, concrete working relations on the basis of mutual goodwill and respect."

The principle of equal respect and equal rights of all citizens, independent of their philosophy, which was affirmed in the talk on 6 March 1978, gave hope to many Christian citizens. On the basis of this principle, open and unresolved questions which still exist between the state and church can be resolved. "We in the church, with respect to the many spheres of our social life, also hope for manageable guidelines for the further realization of equal rights and equal respect of Christian citizens," said the bishop.

The church policy of the GDR Government, which is distinguished by goodwill and continuity, justifies the expectation that in the future also, talks offer the best opportunity for bringing detailed questions of a differing nature to a solution.

The regional bishop closed his remarks with this assurance: "We trust, Chairman of the Council of State, that such a church policy will remain in the future also. Trust between us will grow to the extent that it may be experienced by ordinary people."

Subsequently, Bishop Hempel, who is at the same time one of the presidents of the World Council of Churches, handed over the documents of a church conference on questions of human rights which took place in November 1984 in Eisenach.

Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State; and Martin Ziegler, chief of the Secretariat of the Conference of Evangelical Churches in the GDR; participated in the talks.

AXEN STRESSES 'INVIOLABILITY' OF EXISTING BORDERS

LD120024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 11 Feb (ADN) -- True to the slogan "International Friendship Secures Peace," the International Friendship League continues to exert great efforts to make its contribution, together with the GDR's friends in other countries, to the worldwide struggle for peace and against the danger of a nuclear inferno. This was noted by League President Gerald Goetting in his speech at the 10th General Assembly of the League on Monday in Berlin.

In the 35th year of the Republic, the friends of the GDR on all continents have implemented the most comprehensive actions yet to strengthen friendship and cooperation. In almost 70 countries, friendship weeks and days, congresses of the national friendship societies as well as festivals, seminars, and forums -- totalling more than 5,600 events -- took place. Particular support and recognition was given to the constructive peace policy of the GDR, which remains true to its principles, Gerald Goetting underlined.

The antifascist character of the GDR, which kept and realized the legacy of the fighters against fascism, was emphasized as an important basis for this active peace policy. New friendship societies were founded in Brazil, Guyana, Madagascar, New Zealand, Panama, and Zimbabwe.

The speaker spoke about the great success of the "Meeting the GDR" exhibition in Turin and Antwerp. He emphasized that the GDR used the opportunity of a new start successfully, which had been provided by the victory of the Soviet Union and all antifascist forces in 1945. The most important lesson was that a broad front had to be created to prevent war. "To spread this insight to all those who are capable of preventing a nuclear catastrophe, that is the content and aim of our work."

In the debate, workers, scientists, writers, local politicians, representatives from social organizations as well as presidents of GDR friendship societies reported about their work and the work, of their partner societies.

In his closing remarks, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, emphasized the number of people in the world who saw the GDR as the first peace-loving, truly democratic and progressive German state would continue to grow. From the diametrically opposed view regarding the historical 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition in the GDR and the FRG, every person was able to form a real judgement about the character of the two German states.

"After 8 May, we exterminated fascism and militarism and their imperialist roots forever in accordance with the aims of the anti-Hitler coalition and the agreements of Yalta and Potsdam. All the causes for the start of wars have been removed in the GDR. In addition, today the GDR is not only a state from which war can never again start, but a strong bastion, a cornerstone of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe."

The key question of European security was and remains the recognition and inviolability of the existing borders, the speaker said. This principle is like a red thread running from the Yalta and Potsdam documents to the European treaties and the Helsinki Final Act. [Sentence indistinct].

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND DISCUSSES CITIZENSHIP ISSUE

AU011721 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jan 85 p 5

["The Exercise of Personal Sovereignty of a State Is Exclusively Restricted To Its Own Citizens"]

[Text] Some official and unofficial agencies in the FRG for one reason or another raise the question, particularly when confronted with international law, of whether the GDR should, after all, state what it means by respect for citizenship. This is a strange question if one considers the fact that the emergence of a state is also linked with the emergence of a state citizenship, regardless of the nationality that an individual might have. In truth, with respect to the problem of citizenship in connection with the development of relations with the GDR there is no state, with the exception of the FRG, that questions this fact, which results from international law. There is no state without citizens. A statesman as well known and respected throughout the world as former Austrian Chancellor Kreisky once summed it up as follows: Austria could not say that the GDR is a state without citizens.

When the Basic Treaty was concluded it was impossible to agree on this simple truism because the FRG, contrary to international law, was not yet ready to recognize GDR citizenship. Regardless of this fact, however, the FRG was not freed from the obligation to recognize GDR citizenship and to respect it without reservation.

Twelve years have elapsed since the signing of the Basic Treaty. Millions of visitors from the FRG have since been able to see with their own eyes not only that the GDR exists but that there are also GDR citizens. Even two federal chancellors and other leading FRG personalities have occasionally taken this into consideration in their speeches to GDR citizens. Therefore, it is high time for the FRG Government to relinquish the alledged duty of caring for all Germans and to recognize existing facts. This would also help to positively influence relations between the GDR and the FRG.

1. The Obligation To Respect the Citizenship of Other States Results Directly From the Generally Binding Forms of International Law

According to these norms it is a sovereign right to each state to define, by internal state laws, the rules on the acquisition, possession and loss of its citizenship.

On the basis of the principles of sovereign equality as well as of noninterference in internal affairs, as contained in the UN Charter and in the declaration of principles of 24 October 1970, each state has a legal right to have this regulation recognized by all other states and international organizations.

The concept of respect means that the citizens of one state must be recognized and treated as such by other states.

The FRG's reference to Article 116, Paragraph 1 of its constitution and in this connection the requisition of GDR citizens are contrary to international law.

2. Respect for the GDR citizenship in relations with the FRG must proceed from the following principles:

The exercise of the personal sovereignty of states is exclusively limited to its own citizens.

As a result of this, a state can only assert for its own citizens rights of protection and duties of protection corresponding to these rights.

The FRG is accordingly duty-bound
-- to stop claiming GDR citizens as "German nationals";
-- to stop issuing personal documents for GDR citizens or confiscating them;
-- to stop arrogating to itself the exercise of protective rights for GDR citizens;
-- to respect the GDR citizens' duty of loyalty to their state.

The legislating, jurisdiction and administrative practice of a state with respect to the citizens of other states must be carried out only in agreement with the principles of international law.

Hence the FRG is duty-bound:
-- to stop the inadmissible extension of jurisdiction to GDR citizens;
-- not to prevent the just punishment, by appropriate GDR organs, of GDR citizens who have committed criminal offenses against the GDR, its foundations and its citizens;
-- not to conduct any investigations of GDR citizens for acts on GDR territory and thus extend FRG criminal jurisdiction to the territory and citizens of the GDR, contrary to international law;
-- to regard GDR citizenship as a link for determining the legal norms to be applied when evaluating family and civil law matters.

A state must also fashion its legal system in agreement with international law and in international relations must refrain from any encroachment on the sovereign rights of other states with respect to their citizens.

Hence the FRG is duty-bound:
-- To effect a change or abolish internal regulations which contrast with respect of GDR citizenship;
-- not to exert any pressure on third states to have them adhere to the FRG's position, which is contrary to international law, vis-a-vis the GDR in citizenship matters;
-- in future normative regulations to renounce a concept of territory that transcends the territory of the FRG.

Examples of Disregard for GDR Citizenship by the FRG

Claiming GDR Citizens as "German Subjects"

1. Article 116, paragraph 1, of the FRG Constitution, as well as the Reich Membership and Nationality Law of 22 July 1913 under which all GDR citizens are also regarded as "German subjects."

2. The Federal Election Law of 1 September 1975; according to this law all "Germans in the sense of Article 116, paragraph 1 of the Constitution are 'entitled to vote";
-- for the Bundestag elections on 6 March 1983, 44 election notifications were sent to GDR citizens temporarily living in the FRG on official duties;
-- The city of Duesseldorf sent election notifications to 52 GDR citizens working in the FRG;

3. European Election Law of 21 June 1978 (under this law FRG embassies in EEC states published appeals to vote which explicitly included GDR citizens);

4. Amended Compulsory Military Service Law of 7 November 1977; Section 1, paragraph 1 of this law reads: "Liable to military service are all men... who are Germans in the sense of the Constitution..."
-- GDR citizens received questionnaires for the registration of conscripts;

5. GDR citizens with children of school age received official requests to have their children examined by school physicians in keeping with FRG laws.

6. Attempts to make GDR citizens temporarily on service in the FRG liable to tax (for example, four requests from the Duesseldorf South Finance office to GDR citizens to file tax returns for 1983.)

The Issuance of Personal Documents to GDR Citizens or Their Confiscation

1. Under the "General Administrative Rules for Documents in Citizenship Matters" of 16 April 1975, "FRG Nationality Certificates" can be issued to GDR citizens.

2. The confiscation of GDR passports by FRG authorities and FRG representatives abroad and the issuance of FRG personal documents for GDR citizens. (FRG embassies participating in such practices were, among others, those in the Hungarian People's Republic, the CSSR, the Polish People's Republic, the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the SFRY, Turkey, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Colombia, Syria, Pakistan, the United States, Canada and Jordan).

In addition, GDR passports are still being altered, voided or destroyed by FRG passport and residents' registration offices;

-- FRG authorities are issuing temporary travel documents for GDR citizens staying temporarily in the GDR and, while these citizens are using the temporary travel documents, the authorities hold on to their GDR personal documents;
-- FRG embassies are issuing passports for GDR citizens;
-- FRG authorities are making entries in GDR passports, are voiding them, or confiscating them without justification; (for example, the community administration of Taufkirchen; the Meerbusch city administration; the registration office of the town of Ahaus; the Gaildorf city administration, the residents' registration office of the associated community of the southern Wine Road, and the Muehlheim on the Ruhr city administration invalidated passports by stamping or punching them; the Elmsbuettel district office of Hamburg requested GDR citizens to let themselves be issued FRG personnel documents, even though these people are registered as GDR citizens with the permament GDR representation, and possess valid GDR passports.

3. Issuance of passports for GDR citizens by FRG representations abroad on the basis of Article 116, paragraph 1 of the FRG Constitution and of the Passport Law of 1952.

Arrogation of the Exercise of the Light to Protect GDR Citizens

1. The FRG denies the sovereignty rights of the GDR by arrogating to itself diplomatic and consular rights of protection of GDR citizens. It interferes in the GDR's passport sovereignty. With the Consular Law of 11 September 1974, FRG consular officials were obliged to give all Germans in the sense of Article 116, paragraph 1 of the FRG Constitution, "counsel and advice."

2. Consultation activities for GDR citizens carried out by the permanent FRG representation in the GDR or the FRG embassies in other socialist states, particularly with respect to problems of moving. [Uebersiedlung]

3. Acceptance of GDR citizens by FRG representations abroad and exerting of pressure on them to move.

4. No extradition of GDR citizens who have committed crimes in the GDR and are staying in the FRG illegally, with the justification that "German subjects, and hence the FRG's own citizens, are involved."

5. Efforts to obtain permits for GDR citizens to travel to the FRG; leveling claims to be authorized to care for GDR citizens with FRG personal documents who have been arrested after re-entering the GDR.

Disregard for the Obligations of GDR Citizens To Be Loyal to Their State

1. Attempts by secret services, by organizations aiding escapes, and by similar institutions, to recruit GDR citizens during their temporary stays in the FRG.

2. The questioning of GDR citizens traveling to the FRG for official reasons or for visits by the FRG border protection and federal intelligence services.

3. Attempts to promote GDR citizens staying in the FRG to move or to commit subversive acts against the GDR.

4. Turning actions of GDR citizens who behave as GDR citizens into criminal offenses.

Inadmissible Extension of Jurisdiction to GDR Citizens

1. Toleration and promotion of criminal trafficking with humans (the spiriting of GDR citizens out of the GDR by FRG authorities and institutions, passport forgeries, FRG court decisions) in gross abuse of international law agreements;

2. With its administration of justice, the FRG legalizes so-called contracts on rendering assistance to escapees, and thus gives carte blanche to the organizations trafficking in human beings for their attacks on the GDR's sovereign rights.

3. Extending FRG criminal jurisdiction to GDR citizens: The verdict of the FRG Federal Court explicitly confirms that FRG criminal law applies to an act committed against a GDR citizen in the GDR (Federal Court verdicts of 7 March 1984 -- 3 STR 550/83 and of 26 November 1980 -- 3 STR 393/80 (s);

4. In legal assistance cases, GDR citizens are not described as such or it is not stated up to what time the person concerned was a GDR citizen.

Preventing the Just Punishment by the Appropriate GDR Organs of GDR Citizens Who Have Committed Criminal Acts Against the GDR, Its Foundations and Its Citizens

1. Refusal to extradite criminals who have escaped from the GDR (for example, Weinhold, Hoehne, Weissgerber).

Investigations of GDR Citizens for Acts on GDR Territory and Extension of FRG Jurisdiction to the Territory and Citizens of the GDR

1. The activities of the "Central Registration Agency" in Salzgitter, (in particular, investigations of members of the border troops, investigating organs, and judges and state prosecutors who are discharging their constitutional duties and asserting their constitutional rights on GDR territory).

According to FRG press reports the "Central Registration Agency" of the FRG judiciary in Salzgitter prepared more than 31,000 investigative procedures against GDR citizens in the 1961-1984 period. The head of this agency, Retemeyer, stated that "under the Constitution, criminal acts in the GDR are not acts committed abroad."

2. Criminal verdicts against GDR citizens for acts carried out in the GDR which agree with the GDR's constitutional and legal system and constitute an implementation of civic duties.

Disregard of GDR Citizenship in Family, Civil, and Administrative Law Matters

1. Performing marriages between FRG and GDR citizens even though the consent required for this under GDR law is lacking.

The Tuebingen registrar's office performed, for example, on 5 April 1984 a marriage between GDR citizens R.H.W. Knoedel and G.I. Michaelis without the consent of the GDR state organs.

The FRG side proffers the argument in this context that, according to the FRG "legal concept," the taking into consideration of GDR law is not necessary because a marriage contract between "Germans" is involved.

2. The general administrative ordinance to the law on altering family names and first names of 30 April 1980; the Upper Kreis directorate of Wesel Kreis, for example, performed an illegal change of the name of the GDR minor Steve Heidra who is henceforth to bear the first name Brahim.

3. Interference in questions of custody and alimony in disregard of GDR citizenship.

4. Obstructing normal legal aid and consular relations between the GDR and the FRG.

5. Obstructing consular care of GDR citizens through the missions of the GDR in the FRG.

6. General Administrative Ordinance to the Personal Status Law of 24 June 1978.

7. Refusal or hindering of the repatriation of minor GDR citizens who entered the FRG without permission.

Amending or Abolishing Internal State Rules That Prevent Respect of GDR Citizenship

-- Article 116, paragraph 1, of the Constitution in connection with the Rusta Law [Reich and Nationality Law] 1913
-- All internal state laws and regulations that are based on Article 116, paragraph 1 of the Constitution and which in this sense claim "all Germans."

Exercise of Pressure on Third States to Have Them Commit Themselves to the FRG's Position Vis-a-Vis the GDR in Citizenship Matters, a Position Which is Contrary to International Law

1. Interference in the GDR's treaty relations with other states with respect to matters involving citizenship. (for example, the conclusion of consular treaties). Thus, in 1983, the FRG Government requested the Government of Greece not to ratify the legal aid agreement between the GDR and Greece which had already been initialed.

There were activities for this purpose by, among others, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher and by the State Secretary in the FRG Ministry of the Interior, Spranger, vis-a-vis Greece. After the conclusion of such treaties the FRG exerted an influence on the GDR's treaty partners to make them not comply with their treaty obligations vis-a-vis the GDR.

2. Stopping the practices of the FRG which seek to bind other states -- through treaties with the FRG or in other ways -- to either support or tolerate the FRG position on citizenship, which contrasts with international law (for example, by references to Article 116, paragraph 1 of the FRG Constitution in consular and legal assistance treaties).

-- In the past few years the following clause was placed in treaties between the FRG and other states:

"In the sense of this agreement... the term "nationality" with respect to the FRG comprises all Germans in the sense of Article 116, paragraph 1, of the FRG Constitution." This concerns, among others, consular and legal aid treaties, as well as other treaties in which citizenship has been defined.

-- Blocking the conclusion of a legal aid agreement between the GDR and the FRG by refusing to recognize GDR citizenship.

The FRG hinders the functioning of the existing legal aid exchange which is not based on a treaty, for example, by not processing GDR requests in which GDR citizens residing in the FRG are described as such, that is, as being GDR citizens.

REGISTRATION OF GDR CITIZENS IN FRG PROTESTED

LD112337 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 11 Feb (ADN) -- Officials of local Duesseldorf authorities told FRG newspapers that the Duesseldorf residents registration office continues to feed data on GDR citizens who work in GDR foreign trade offices in Duesseldorf, into its computer system. The GDR citizens are treated as if they were FRG citizens; they receive polling cards and requests to appear for medical examinations for military service. That is the statutory practice in the FRG and the procedure cannot, therefore, be changed, it was emphasized.

The GDR's Permanent Mission in Bonn protested strongly to the Federal Chancellor's Office against such actions, which are contrary to international law and the Basic Treaty, and called for an immediate end to these practices.

PREREQUISITES FOR ECONOMIC UPSWING STIPULATED

WA120700 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jan 85 p 5

[Article by Istvan Foldes: "Conditions For An Upswing"]

[Text] "Economic development must accelerate in the years ahead. With a vigorous and multifaceted development of intensive management and with a more complete utilization of the economy's reserves, we must achieve strong economic growth which will make possible a further improvement of the balance, a gradual and broad renewal of the material-technical foundations of the economy, and an improvement in the public welfare." (From the guiding principles for the 13th MSZMP Congress.)

As a result of the economic policy followed since 1979, the years following 1979 will go down in the history of our economic development as years of modest growth and restoration of the dangerously shaken balance of the economy, but also as years in which we were forced to limit internal use of national income year by year. We primarily reduced accumulation -- the volume of this in 1984 was three quarters that of 1978 -- but within a 6 percent growth of per capita real income real wages decreased about 9 percent.

The period 1979-1984 placed a heavy burden on society, on its unity based on mutual consent. Generally people understood the necessity of an economic policy which would restore the economic balance and they understood that this would involve sacrifices. They appreciated the successes of this policy, especially that even under such circumstances we preserved the standard of living on a social scale and improved living conditions somewhat. But the question which formulated itself in many ways was: When will the situation be better? When will the deterioration end of a few elements of the standard of living -- primarily real wages? Will the years of dynamic growth return, and when? And how can the conditions for this be created? Reaction to the price increases effective last Monday also shows that in more families than before it is now necessary to cover expenses by limiting consumption; and these people are awaiting the end of the lean years ever more impatiently, calling for the previous dynamic growth.

The 1985 economic plan represents the first step towards the economic growth desired by everyone. According to the plan, neither investment nor real wages will decrease further this year. And even if increasing them were impossible, maintaining the level can mean stopping the continual decline of earlier years and the beginning of a new growth path. The quoted passage from the guiding principles for the 13th party congress designates an upswing in economic development as a goal for the next 5-year plan.

More dynamic development is a requirement both economically and socially. As for the economy in the narrower sense, the relatively low level of investment and the forced reduction in technical imports have already increased by backwardness. If this continues, there is a danger that our moderately developed economy will sink to the level of the developing countries. Society justly expects -- more than a few referred to this following the price measures -- that we avoid this. If the conditions for an improvement are created, people will work harder and in a more disciplined manner; but they expect a tangible improvement in their standard of living in exchange. For this reason, the forums discussing the guiding principles received with confidence the document's statement that "the conditions necessary for an acceleration of development are given or can be created." What are these conditions and how can we create the conditions necessary for an upswing, and with it the necessary conditions for a tangible and lasting improvement in the standard of living?

Development of the External Markets

External economic conditions and the international political and economic situation have great significance for our homeland. As for trade prospects, unfortunately, more significant growth impulses cannot really be expected from this direction. In the case of our chief partners, because of problems in the CEMA countries similar to ours in many respects, one can hardly expect an improvement in the conditions for cooperation; rather, conditions will tighten. The volume of raw material and energy deliveries from these countries will not decrease during the next 5-year plan, but in more than one case, maintaining the level, and especially any increase will require the socialist export of articles which could otherwise be sold for convertible exchange or contributions to investments, which also serve to satisfy Hungarian needs. The demand for technically more developed products is increasing in imports, by the socialist countries also, so increasing our exports is realistic only with better quality, more modern products. There is a possibility for growth and mutual desire to make cooperation closer, but it must be noted that a part of the additional commodity base will be used to repay our debts incurred in earlier years.

The boom will probably continue in the capitalist world economy, although a number of experts are also predicting temporary setbacks and fluctuations. In the credit sphere they are predicting a certain reduction in interest rates and an expansion of credit possibilities. In the latter area especially, however, the effect of international political development, is strong and a tangible change in the development of East-West relations is hardly probable in the short term. The capitalist boom is probably strongest in the Pacific Ocean region and the competition of the countries of this region for our traditional markets is increasing, too. The solvent demand of the developing countries of black Africa and South America will not change substantially.

Everything considered, our export possibilities will probably improve somewhat in the capitalist world, especially if we can develop our supply structure according to the demands of these markets. Deterioration of our terms of trade, which has been occurring for years, can be stopped only if we can capture a larger share of the technology export market, which is becoming increasingly competitive. (It is characteristic of the present situation of our machine exports, for example, that we get for on kilogram of Hungarian machinery -- according to estimates -- one quarter of what we pay for the same weight in capitalist machinery.)

In any event, the reduction thus far in our capital indebtedness means that this year already and in the years ahead we will not have to further decrease imports; indeed, there may be an expansion proportional to the increase in exports and in later years an expansion at a rate somewhat exceeding exports. It is important in laying the foundations for a domestic upswing that we use the growing import possibilities primarily to accelerate technical development and reduce our technical backwardness. If we proceed in this fashion this will increase our ability to export and thus broaden further the possibilities for new technology imports.

What Depends on Us

So concerning external conditions, it is probable that management will be able to help slow the deterioration. The external markets will cause additional losses and hinder an increase in internal consumption to a smaller extent; but indeed, in the event of an improvement in our supply structure, it may be possible for the external markets to accelerate our development without endangering the economic balance.

So external market relationships probably will not impede an upswing in our economy; indeed, they may provide certain impulses for it, but we ourselves must create the foundations for an upswing. Increasing domestic consumption -- and this is the goal of the upswing -- can be imagined only in harmony with the external balance. A sort of

artificial stimulation of the economy -- we've tried this already -- cannot bring success but will be accompanied only by a shallow upswing which will quickly run its course, afterwards creating a situation even worse than that before. It follows from this also that at first the upswing can only be slow and only the first results of this, an increase in economical exports, can create a base for increasing satisfaction of internal needs and for satisfying the import needs of expanding production and consumption. This will also be made possible by the fact that consolidating the economic balance and moderating the debt burdens will reduce the proportion of national income drawn off to meet external obligations so that a larger part of national income can be used for increased domestic consumption and enlivening the economy.

According to studies done on this theme by the National Planning Office, the quantitative growth of exports may slow somewhat in the years ahead, for the shortage of foreign exchange which forced insufficiently economical export, will decrease also. For example, our metallurgy delivers to capitalist countries mostly average-quality, so-called "commercial quality" goods and there is hardly any profit in this; the per kilogram prices of the metallurgical products imported by us are two to six times the Hungarian export prices. When there is a shortage of foreign exchange such exports is necessary even under such conditions, but if this constraint decreases the standard can and must be set higher. With the present energy prices, the situation is similar with a few heavy chemical industry products, for example with artificial fertilizer or a number of textile clothing industry products. An orderly retreat in the affected areas does not require the elimination of entire branches of industry, but in some cases it may result in decreasing their production and their exports while increasing their ability to generate income.

And increasing the ability to generate income is the true motor of an upswing or acceleration. In harmony with requirements of the intensive phase of our development, the source of an upswing is not kilos, tons or meters but can only be increasing social net income, increasing enterprise profit. An increasingly dynamic economy is served by a development policy which widens the path for economical developments but at the same time cuts back insufficiently economical or even deficit activities.

The Ability to Generate Income

Increasing the scale of production also increases national income. But in the years ahead, net production (thus national income) must increase at a rate exceeding gross production. Greater social net income will be generated in an hour of work by changing the structure of production, with more favorable marketing of products with higher prices; by increasing productivity; and by reducing production costs.

Reducing material and energy use is especially important. The great majority of our products are "overweight". The elements used in the construction industry contain more material than the static optimum and often our machines weigh twice as much as what is being offered by our competitors. Conservation, reducing the material needs, will also free import possibilities for other, more effective purposes. A 1 percent saving in material nationwide increases national income 1.5 percent and makes the economy more dynamic by this amount.

Energy conservation similarly increases efficiency and enlivens our development. According to the calculations of the National Planning Office, energy use in the years ahead can increase by a maximum of one percent per year, even taking into account the growth in the energy needs of production and the populace. Demand exceeding this would burden convertible import with great sums and, at the same time, require a development of the energy sector -- mining and energy production and distribution -- of such scale as to considerably reduce development of the processing industry, which is of key importance to our economy's dynamism.

New large investments will hardly be possible in the near future despite the gradual expansion in investment activity. Comprehensive technical development can take place at only a few points (for example, in microelectronics and bio-technology). But there is a greater possibility for modernization and better use of existing fixed assets, the value of which should not be underestimated, and for acquiring auxiliary equipment through which the production process might be made more efficient. Improving the level of organization, not only within plants but also in contacts between enterprises and branches, is also a way which should not be underestimated to increase social net income and individual incomes and to make the economy more dynamic.

The Human Factor

It is also true that human factors which could contribute to a more dynamic development are available or can be created. The number of people who can be employed in the economy will decrease somewhat in the years ahead, but this number will increase again at the end of the decade so that by 1990 about as many will be working in the national economy as in 1980. The necessary work force can be provided with this number of people, counting on a growth in productivity of 5-6 percent per year. What remains to a large extent is for the workers to obtain greater and more multifaceted professional knowledge than they have today, and to be increasingly adaptable and prepared for the more demanding requirements of jobs which are being modernized. All this should be taken into consideration now in planning public education and we must prepare in the near future to satisfy an increasing demand for study course instruction or enterprise retraining.

It follows from what has been said that as a result of our work thus far the internal conditions for dynamism have been or can be created and that the expected developments in the external market are not an insurmountable obstacle. But the uncertainty of the external market, the experiences of our management thus far, and the sluggishness of structural change warn us to be cautious. In any event it is certain that we must continue to follow a balanced economic policy. This cannot be relaxed. But it is also necessary that our balanced economic policy be extended to a greater degree to the internal balance relationships and that efficiency gradually catch up too.

The further development of economic guidance begun this year serves this also. A consistent realization of the efficiency goals and the incentive and economic constraints serving this, the measures to build up an internal market, the more flexible industrial organization, and not least of all the new enterprise leadership forms are expected to aid the success of our efforts better than before. No one should think, however, that the positive effects of the changes taking place in our guidance system will be realized immediately. Experiences thus far warn us that at first it is rather the stumbling blocks of regulation which often come to the surface; certain negative features of it will be visible; and it will require time until the economy adjusts to the new situation and the changes bear fruit. We must think about this all the more because -- and we have had experiences with this -- the transitional difficulties may give birth to counterpressure which relaxing the strict conditions, limits efficient operation of the system and the unfolding of the expected results. That there is such a danger is shown by the fact that a number of measures are already behind schedule and there has been a proliferation of concessions -- though these concessions are supposed to be only temporary -- which seem justified in the present situation of the enterprises. But the gradual further development of our economic guidance system decided upon at the April session of the Central Committee last year should not be slowed down, rather it should be accelerated in keeping with the possibilities.

At many points there is also need for a modification of the social value system if there is to be a development in the proper direction. Disciplined work done spontaneously with honesty and devotion must become a social obligation and norm, and moral and material respect for this must win recognition in proportion to the work done.

Absenteeism and lack of discipline cannot be "forgivable sins," and trickery and big money acquired with little work cannot be regarded as the "fruit of shrewdness" either. At the same time, leaders with an enterprising spirit who are capable of new ideas, and outstanding experts and skilled workers must earn greater income, primarily for the work they do during the main working hours. Today, when the income level of many is deteriorating or stagnating, we are understandably sensitive to higher incomes. We tolerate this better under conditions of a tangibly and generally increasing prosperity. But enlivening the economy today requires differentiation more closely in line with real accomplishments.

Continuation and Change of Emphasis

We cannot pay out in advance the results of the future. Year by year we must be careful to increase internal consumption, and the standard of living therein, only as much as the material goods necessary for it have been created already. Getting ahead of ourselves would endanger the balance obtained with such difficulty and would lead the entire economy back to the problems of earlier years which have been overcome.

This also shows that the economy can shift into higher gear only if it gets an impulse from the people active in it. Society must be aware of our aspirations, our plans, the road leading to the goal, the results of it to be expected, but also of its difficulties. It must understand that with our work today we are laying the foundations for dynamic development of the economy, for a future which will unfold gradually, which will be less spectacular at first, but which promises lasting results. Calculations concerning the Seventh 5-Year Plan are being prepared in the National Planning Office in several versions -- different versions for different possible scenarios -- and even in the event of the scenario judged most probable, it is calculated that the years 1985-1987 will be years for completing the consolidation process begun in 1979, years of gathering strength to lay the foundations for development; and only in the second half of the coming 5-year plan can development be accelerated to a larger degree. Internal consumption -- for both popular and production purposes -- may increase gradually. The goal is not quantitative growth at any price, but rather -- as has already been said -- expanding the ability to generate income.

A period of continuation and change of emphasis stands before us. We should continue everything which has so far been successful, which has proven itself. At the same time, we are changing the emphasis, not on a note of criticism -- although there are areas in which we made mistakes -- but rather building on the results of the policy thus far. The guiding principles of the congress have set a goal, the realization of which is worthy of becoming the cause of our entire society, worthy of becoming a national program.

JARUZELSKI INTERVIEW WITH THE TIMES OF INDIA

LD111754 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (PAP) -- General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave an interview to the editor-in-chief of the newspaper THE TIMES OF INDIA. We quote excerpts from W. Jaruzelski's replies:

Replying to a question about the current political and social situation in Poland, W. Jaruzelski said:

Western press portrays Poland as a country full of political tension. This picture, especially in 1981, was indeed true. However, to formulate assessments such as these today is tantamount to falsifying Polish reality.

In June 1982, in an interview I gave the Indian press, I said: "Poland is a country which after a dangerous and serious illness is beginning slowly to regain its health." Today the social and political situation in our country is incomparably better.

We have done a great deal, but all this is still too little relative to the expectations and requirements. Numerous and complex tasks continue to face us.

The PZPR, at its ninth congress, worked out a program to overcome the crisis and put the country on a path of balanced development. We are consistently fulfilling this program in accordance with the conditions that have emerged in reality. This makes for a greater trust in the party and government policy.

During last year's elections to the local authority bodies, some 75 percent of voters supported the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] program. It was possible to announce a wide-ranging amnesty. In our system it is the working class that has the leading role. The reborn trade unions already unite almost 50 percent of those employed in the socialized sector and there are more and more trade union members. The trade unions are an independent and equal partner as far as the administration is concerned. Self-management bodies of the work forces and territorial self-government bodies are developing and gaining strength. The socialist renewal line begins to show signs of irreversibility.

The Armed Forces carry out their duties in respect to our people's state. Against this background, the Army fulfilled an historically important task by putting an end to anarchy and destruction and restoring constitutional order. Today the main focus of the Armed Forces is to carry out tasks connected with external security, with the defense of the country's borders.

The state is sincerely interested in a constructive interaction with the Catholic Church, especially in those fields of most vital importance to the people. We have quite a positive experience here. However, diverging views also exist.

In Poland the church has extensive and very good opportunities to fulfill its pastoral mission. They are much greater than in many other countries. Unfortunately, some priests abuse these freedoms for illegal actions. We speak openly about this.

About the trial in the case of Father Popieluzsko: The murder of Father Popieluszko ended in court. Those who are guilty were found and, in accordance with the Polish laws, punished. Severe sentences were passed.

This act was unprecedented; it was directed against the developing process of normalization, against the policy of the party and the government. Objectively speaking, it was a political provocation. However, it was not possible to provoke a conflict between the state and the church. Both sides passed their verdicts on the criminals. The Polish public showed calm and a high feeling of responsibility.

Let me turn to the state of the Polish economy. We are steering the economy onto a more even path. The plan targets for 1983-85 are being exceeded. Last year there was a 5 percent increase in the national income. The Polish economy is gradually approaching the level attained before the crisis, which interrupted development processes.

The "blockade" of a kind, mounted against Poland by certain NATO countries, and economic restrictions, which are against international law, caused harm which presently is assessed at roughly $15 billion. They had a negative effect on the living conditions of our people. This, however, has not broken us. It can be said that the worst is already behind us.

We are bringing in a profound economic reform, strategic planning, financial autonomy, initiative and independence of enterprises, and expansion of collectives' self-management -- such are the basic elements of the new decisions. They are producing positive results.

One of our difficult problems is foreign debt. At the present time it amounts to $27 billion in convertible currency. We wish to conscientiously meet our obligations, although the servicing of the debt is a serious burden on our national income. However, not everything depends on Poland. Western countries broke off talks on debt repayment conditions 3 years ago. I think this is the first time in history that a creditor made it harder for a debtor to redeem his debts.

A renunciation of economic discrimination and normalization of financial relations in trade with Poland is in keeping with the interests of both Poland and our partners. The recent initialling of the agreement to refinance the Polish debt within the framework of the so-called Paris Club was a step forward in this very direction.

Our country has favorable economic prospects, highly qualified personnel and natural wealth. It has a developed industry which in a number of areas does not fall short of high standards. It has a strong research and scientific-technical potential. Such are only a few of the advantages which we possess. We want to use them ever better and more effectively.

What about relations between Poland and the Soviet Union and the socialist countries? We are bound to the Soviet Union by inviolable friendship. Poland found its place on one and the same side of the great historical current of the 20th century. The alliance with the USSR is of key significance for Poland. First and foremost, it guarantees the integrity of our national territory, which is still contested by forces in Western Europe that are well-known to Indian readers. At the same time it signifies a completely new, mutually advantageous chapter in our history as neighbors.

Poland's relationship with the socialist community is historically irreversible. I take this opportunity to state frankly that the ill-starred "flirtation with the West," which occurred during the seventies brought significantly greater losses than real advantages for Poland.

The Warsaw Pact is the military-political foundation of our alliance cooperation. CEMA serves to strengthen economic ties. Poland attaches fundamental importance to its active and creative participation in both these organizations.

Speaking of Poland's relations with Western countries, W. Jaruzelski said:

The so-called international isolation of Poland, proclaimed by the United States and certain NATO countries, proved abortive. Incidentally, it is difficult to speak of an "isolation" imposed by more than 10 countries, when there are now over 150 independent states.

JARUZELSKI, OLSZOWSKI BEGIN TALKS IN INDIA

ID112347 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpt] A meeting in private between Prime Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski and Rajiv Gandhi was held in Delhi in the afternoon. Talks between the delegations of both countries, chaired by Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, and Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Cabinet member and minister of finance and commerce, began as well.

[Warsaw PAP in Russian at 1500 GMT on 11 February reports that Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski laid wreaths at the cremation sites of the "outstanding figures of the Indian people -- Mahatma Gandhi, Jawahar Lal Nehru, and Indira Gandhi" -- and that he wrote in the book of honor of the Mahatma Gandhi Mausoleum. General Jaruzelski also planted a mango tree in the mausoleum park.]

GLEMP SAYS CHURCH WILL 'DEFEND ITS PRIESTS'

AU111452 Paris AFP in English 1445 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 11 (AFP) -- Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp today warned the government that the Roman Catholic Church would "defend its priests" against accusations of anti-state activities.

Cardinal Glemp told Western journalists here that he rejected accusations made against the church during the trial of four secret policemen who killed outspoken pro-Solidarity priest Jerzy Popieluszko.

The prosecutor in the trial strongly criticised Father Popieluszko, saying his "extremist" activities had led the secret policement to their action.

Polish Minister for Religious Affairs Adam Lopatka said last week that Father Popieluszko had indulged in "punishable activities" before he was arrested for the first time in December 1983, and it had been a mistake to release him.

Mr. Lopatka said, "In the future we shall apply the law to the letter", and added that although action would not be taken against priests critical of the government, his warning would apply to those making "sermons that violate the Penal Code."

Cardinal Glemp today defended the murdered priest. He said the church was opposed to priests engaging directly in political action, and Father Popieluszko's sermons were "correct from the theological point of view." He added: "The attitude of certain priests certainly displeases the authorities, but there is no proof that they are breaking the law."

Cardinal Glemp said that during the trial there were numerous accusations of anti-state activities made against Father Popieluszko and the Catholic Church but no proof was produced.

The primate also denied claims by one of the secret policemen, Colonel Adam Pietruszka, and one of the main witnesses, General Zenon Platek, that he had decided to send Father Popieluszko to Rome last autumn.

"Some people who realised the threats which hung over Father Popieluszko suggested he should be taken away from the danger," said Cardinal Glemp.

"I met him, but I never took the decision that he should leave. If I had ordered him, he would no doubt have complied.

"But Father Popieluszko had great charisma, he aroused confidence and was attached to his parishioners. He didn't want to take the decision himself."

The priest was kidnapped and then murdered by the secret policemen in October, and last week they were condemned to jail terms ranging from 14 years to 25 years.

Cardinal Glemp declined to comment on the sentences, although, in a reference to a call by the prosecutor for the death penalty for one of the accused, he said, "The church is against the death penalty, which should be abolished."

Cardinal Glemp recognised that relations between the church and the state were going through a difficult period, but said dialogue was continuing, if to a lesser degree than in the past.

The primate is due to visit Britain from February 21 until March 4, and in response to a question did not rule out the possibility that he might meet Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski on his return.

The cardinal and General Jaruzelski had established a pattern of twice yearly meetings, although their last talks were in January of last year.

A meeting set for last September was postponed indefinitely.

PRICE AFFAIRS MINISTER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM111302 Warsaw VETO in Polish 16 Dec 84 p 3

[Third and final part of interview with Minister Zdzislaw Krasinski, head of the Office for Price Affairs, by VETO "Consumers' Circle" representatives Zygmunt Poltorak, Teresa Ratajczak, and Tadeusz Wolski; date, place not given; capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] [VETO] In the course of our lengthy discussion we have touched -- repeatedly and from many angles -- on the aspect of incentives in the economy. This must surely be our worst problem. We do not, of course, maintain that Poles are paid well. Just the opposite! But even so, there is a striking lack of any connection whatsoever between productivity, efficient economic management, and the movement of prices.

[Krasinski] In each instance where a system of wage incentives had already been introduced, productivity rose spectacularly. I am thinking of such enterprises as Radoskor or the Obroncow Pokoju plant. I was astonished to see that we too can work so well. Please remember that this year we registered a production increase of more than 5 percent.

[VETO] And how much did wages rise.

[Krasinski] Almost 20 percent. Thus, the remuneration for each Z1's worth of production increase was Z4.

We might debate whether it would be better not to cajole employees with pay raises and thus have no production increase whatsoever. Most countries do not oppose inflation, for they fear a situation where they would have fixed prices, fixed wages, and no production increases. We lived like that in the 1960's. We had fixed prices, meager wages, and meager production output. It is true that there was no inflation. But each government must select a solution that can bring results in the form of a production increase and an increase in national income.

[VETO] You did not mention price increases, and in our economic practice these are inseparably linked with production increases. Even if the latter does not take place, prices still go up. It is estimated that next year the index of price increases will reach about 9 percent. Does this figure include the recent increases in the prices of postage stamps, telephone calls, and railroad fares? What else will go up in price in 1985?

[Krasinski] We will try not to exceed the 9 percent level of price increases -- which, however, does not include the effects of this year's increases, of which about 3 to 4 percent are carried over to next year. For the sake of a clearer argument let us assume the value of next year's 9 percent price increase index to be 1. Then, one-third of the increases will involve foodstuffs and commercial markups, one-third industrial consumer goods, and the remaining third services in a broad sense.

[VETO] These figures are very general, whereas customers want to know why telephone charges have gone up!

[Krasinski] I can merely quote the justification given by Minister Wladyslaw Majewski, a professor whose only desire is to provide telephone facilities throughout Poland. Were Albania to publish its statistical data, we would perhaps still find ourselves occupying last place in Europe as regards the number of telephones per 1,000 inhabitants. For 23 years we found it impossible to set up a main switching center to cover the whole country. Now work on that project is progressing swiftly, but it requires money. The switching center will cost Z1.5 billion. Resources obtained from increases in telephone charges are earmarked for development, not for high pay for employees of the communications sector. If Minister Majewski manages to carry out this project and make telephone services available everywhere in Poland, then praise be to him!

[VETO] Travelers will be particularly hit by the increased railroad fares. You know about the conditions in which we travel on our railroads: Trains are crowded, terribly filthy, and late. We will not say anything about the state of PKP [Polish State Railroads] rest rooms. To top it all, we keep hearing about theft and malpractice on our railroads. We will not be surprised if people start associating fare increases with the shambles pervading the PKP. The general public reaction is quite unanimous: We pay more because they steal.

[Krasinski] In prewar Poland a second class express railroad ticket for a 500-km journey cost the equivalent today of Z2,970 -- Z1 then being worth as much as Z103. This was, of course, without any special rates. Before the war there were very few special fares. Today 134 social and occupational organizations have "won" for themselves special concessionary fares. Fifty percent of our population are entitled to special railroad fares. In that respect we are unique. But let us go back to ticket prices. At present, after the introduction of the new table of fares, a second-class express ticket for a 500-km journey costs Z600 -- that is, of course, with no special rates -- and so it is five times cheaper than before the war. In Hungary the fare for a 500-km railroad ride -- calculated at tourist exchange rates -- is Z3,950; in France Z2,630; in the FRG Z3,770; in the GDR Z2,500; in Yugoslavia Z1,550. In Bulgaria and Romania fares are relatively low (Z1,100), but they are still twice as high as in Poland. Is it, then, so very surprising that Hungarian trains are clean and uncrowded?

I believe that if our train fares were as high as they are in other countries, there would be enough funds for cleaning women and for soap for rest rooms. People would call it monstrously expensive, but we could once again set our watches by the trains.

[VETO] We understand that all economic enterprise must make profit, but it is difficult to understand how the passenger and the carrier -- that is, the PKP -- can have such completely divergent interests.

[Krasinski] Imagine that one of you here becomes a taxi driver. The taxi should always wait ready at the taxi stand, the driver must at all times be polite, but at the same time he is expected to charge low fares and to pay Z50 out of his own pocket toward each trip. It is likely that the taxi driver will love his customers then?

VETO is very sensitive to all price rises. I think that it should be precisely your magazine which could publish, say, quarterly reports on the price increase index in relation to the preceding quarter. This way you would convince both yourselves and your readers that the upward movement of prices is more moderate than people think. It is interesting that you publish current prices of dollar vouchers. I have examined the relationship between your published dollar voucher rates and price increase indexes. There is a considerable correlation there.

[VETO] We will be glad to publish the statistics of our price increases so that our readers can compare them with their own findings. Minister, do you take into account socially conditioned preferences in your pricing policy?

[Krasinski] I am still influenced by the talks I have held with CEMA price ministers, my colleagues, as it were. We recently held a 6-day meeting in Prague, where we adopted the main principle of retail price policy: TO MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO MAINTAIN LOW PRICES FOR GOODS PURCHASED BY WEAKER POPULATION GROUPS AND TO ALLOW RELATIVE FREEDOM IN DETERMINING THE PRICES OF NON-BASIC GOODS. Our neighbors enjoy the kind of price differentiation which we do not imagine in our wildest dreams. In Czechoslovakia a pair of shoes can cost from Kcs250 to Kcs950, that is, from Z2,500 to Z9,500. In the GDR they cost between M40 and M320. Shoe factories are under obligation to make very cheap shoes and they can also make expensive shoes to finance the production of the former internally, that is, within the given enterprise.

[VETO] But how could we reconcile such practice with our economic reform? Polish producers will lose no time in turning away from unprofitable ranges.

[Krasinski] The reform does not stipulate that it is against its regulations to sell goods at prices below production costs, provided that the whole enterprise makes a profit. In the GDR the minister negotiates an agreement with individual factories. He agrees to a free movement of prices for higher-standard footwear on condition that the factory will also deliver the right quantity -- that is, the quantity ordered by commerce -- of cheaper footwear. If the enterprise breaks the agreement, the minister can intervene with its highest prices. We also have regulations which impose similar procedural measures, but unfortunately enterprises are not too keen to avail themselves of these.

[VETO] That is probably why we have not been very successful in protecting the economically weakest groups. In our stores we see prices which could apply only to goods of a genuinely high standard. The meeting of CEMA ministers lasted all of 6 days. What were you discussing?

[Krasinski] Four countries in which contract purchase prices have not been adjusted could not boast of any significant results although they have comparable climatic conditions.

[VETO] Poland was, of course, among the first four countries...

[Krasinski] Yes. An important thesis was formulated at the Prague meeting. A FULLY STABLE PRICING POLICY DOES NOT PROMOTE PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT. As recently as 3 years ago, the tendency was to favor stable prices. Now it has been noticed that prices can constitute an instrument for stimulating production. In many countries food is cheap because it is subsidized on a scale comparable to that which we applied before 1982. But those countries have fabulously high production figures, and we cannot at present hope to match those. In Czechoslovakia they harvest 55 quintals of grain per hectare, and in Hungary 60 quintals. We would be well pleased with the 37 quintals needed to meet our requirements to a satisfactory degree.

[VETO] To achieve this we would have to improve our yield per hectare figures by almost 10 quintals...

[Krasinski] Experts have calculated that, if we were only able to apply crop production measures to the entire area under grain crops over 1 year, the next year we would harvest 7 quintals more per hectare. But how can we do this? How can one drive a massive sprayer over those tiny plots of land without destroying other crops on adjacent fields?

There is great potential for development in our agriculture, but unfortunately it is not being taken advantage of. Let us take a look at what happens in the milk production sector. In summer months contract sales of milk can be as high as 1.5 billion liters per month, while in winter they fall to between 500 and 600 million liters per month. But in Opole Voivodship, where farmers are well-educated, the difference between winter and summer contract sales of milk is only 10 percent. Farmers are able to regulate the time of calving for their herds of cattle there. Elsewhere the process is allowed to run its natural course and, consequently, cows have calves in spring and produce plenty of milk in summer. And that is the worst possible period, because milk spoils quickly in high temperatures. If we would space the production of milk evenly between winter and summer, there would be no problem with storing our butter, or with processing our milk, or with the waste of the excess of milk which happens all too often in summer.

[VETO] Why, then, do farmers not resort to planned calving?

[Krasinski] Because most of them have never even heard of such a thing. I once told a Plock cattleman about planned calving, and he was very surprised to hear about it. He thought it very interesting and said he would visit the area to find out how it is done there.

[VETO] We find it more interesting that a farmer who raises cattle should be finding out about such basic things from a minister who is responsible for prices...

[Krasinski] It is indeed most unfortunate that no one had told him about it before. The Office for Price Affairs takes an interest in such practical aspects of various production processes because we want to elicit certain reactions from producers by applying the instrument of prices. On 1 November we increased the contract price per 1 percent of fat content in milk from Z4 in summer to Z5.70 in winter. This means nothing to a layman. But that increase means a 42-percent difference between the winter and summer prices of fat content in milk. In winter we need fresh fat. In summer we get plenty of it. Let us consider the following comparison: In winter the market receives 22,000 metric tons of butter per month, while total output is only 16,000 tons per month; in summer, market deliveries total 23,000 metric tons and production totals 32,000 metric tons, of which 9,000 tons go into cold storage to be taken out again after 6 months. Hence the "old" butter complaints from consumers.

The only sensible solution to this problem is to reduce the seasonal differences in the amount of milk produced. Since farmers' agricultural knowledge and practice are what they are, we try to work with economic instruments. Farmers can add up very well and they are sure to notice the big difference between summer and winter contract purchase prices. Perhaps they will see to it that in summer their cows do not graze from 5 in the morning until 10 at night; perhaps they will store up some of their green fodder for the winter months and give their cows this more protein-rich feed then, in order to increase the fat content in their milk. Contract purchases of milk went up already last year thanks to the differentiated prices. We are hoping to purchase even more milk this December, and also in January and February in 1985. If we see to it that contract purchase prices remain thus differentiated over the next 5 years, we may find that the differences between the quantity of milk produced in summer and winter will be markedly smaller.

[VETO] Let us assume that we have managed to reduce the differences resulting from the seasonal fluctuations in milk production. What concrete results will the customers enjoy in consequence of that?

[Krasinski] Above all else, more fresh butter. But we would also have to introduce differences in winter and summer prices of butter and cream, just as with milk and cream cheese. Hard cheese is produced mainly in summer, thus using the cheapest milk, and so there is really no need to introduce seasonal prices for it. Today butter from cold storage reserves, the kind sold in "gold" wrapping paper, costs Z98. I suggest that we differentiate prices so that the latter is at least 15 percent cheaper than fresh butter with a comparable fat content. The customer would then pay less for the butter from cold storage reserves, but he could do it in full awareness that the article he is choosing is cheaper because it comes from cold storage. It is moreover, worth adding here that for consumers, winter prices of milk and cream cheese are 12 to 13 percent higher. It could be like that with butter too.

[VETO] Why have the butter producers not arrived as the same simple conclusion?

[Krasinski] For several decades up to and including the present time, the price of butter has remained uniform and official throughout the year. Dairy producers have become so used to this that it did not occur to them to introduce any changes. Not even when I presented them with my proposals were they particularly willing to agree. After a month had gone by, however, they became more responsive.

[VETO] And what do you think about it? How much time will have to pass before butter from cold storage reserves is priced lower than fresh butter?

[Krasinski] I think that in the end producers will come to see the light. They must eventually see it, for we cannot persist with this irrational practice forever. I will give you an example of such behavior from a different field. I have had reports from specialists stating that flour mills belonging to farms in rural areas are not being used. And they could be used to grind almost 1/2 million metric tons more grain, which could be a crucial factor if flour rationing were to be abolished, considering that the demand for that product would then presumably increase. This information was not confirmed by the PZZ [State Grain Elevators]. I then visited the Domaszkow parish cooperative -- situated in the extreme southern corner of the country -- which has had one man as its chairman for the last 36 years. I was thus talking to an expert. This is what he told me: "I have one flour mill right here which is only 30 percent utilized, and another in Miedzylesi which stands idle because there is no grain to grind. Our new bakery works at only 60 percent of its capacity. Ours is a hilly region and farmers grow rye here. But they have to take their rye grain to a PZZ grain elevator to be stored there instead of locally in our own grain stores. Local people would be willing to eat rye bread, but they prefer the whiter variety, made with 'grade 500' flour. I could have the rye ground locally for 'grade 500' flour, and then have quality bread baked with this at our own parish cooperative bakery.

"But I am not allowed to do that. Our rye grain has to go to Zabkowice Slaskie while I get two different grades of flour from, say, Zilona Gora and Szczecin. If I mix them together, I am not likely to get good bread from it, either." So the grain and the flour travel back and forth over Poland for no good reason at all. And all this probably because the PZZ WANTS TO HAVE A GOOD LIFE. If the grain were to be ground locally, the PZZ elevators, or their mills, might not always work to full capacity, and that could affect their pay adversely. As things are now, it is only the parish cooperatives' grain stores and flour mills which stand idle.

[VETO] Have you talked about this with Stanislaw Zieba, the agriculture minister?

[Krasinski] The chairman of the parish cooperative confirmed all that information in a letter addressed to me. I had the letter copied and forwarded to several members of the government.

[VETO] Is the chairman from Domaszkow still at the head of his cooperative?

[Krasinski] I am sure he is. And not a hair of his head shall be touched. And he will have his hour of triumph when at long last he gets his two mills working and when the local population can eat tasty bread baked from their own rye.

SENTENCE PASSED IN UNION ASSET THEFT CASE

LD111849 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The Civil trial before the voivodship court in Wroclaw has ended. The trial concerned the claim by the commission managing the assets of trade unions in Warsaw against Jozef Pinior for the return of 80 million zloty received on 3 December 1981 from the Narodowy Bank Polski in Wroclaw, and then illegally and unaccountably used.

The court's sentence orders Jozef Pinior to pay the previously mentioned sum, together with interest calculated from 10 February of last year. Also, the court ordered Jozef Pinior to pay costs amounting to 8,750 zloty and a court charge of 52,000 zloty.

The sentence is subject to appeal.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES HEALTH, MARKET

AU071325 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The Government Press Bureau states: On 4 February the Government Presidium adopted "The Program for Health Care and Social Assistance for 1986-1990." The program evaluates the country's health situation and outlines future needs in this regard. It lists alternative tasks of investments, the supply of medical equipment and medicines, and the development of medical cadres against the background of economic-fiscal and production potentials.

The main threats to the health of our population stem to an ever increasing extent from the pollution of the natural environment and from the poor state of the physical culture of society. Hygienic shortcomings are also among the serious causes of many diseases.

The Government Presidium evaluated the 1984 fiscal-market situation and studied the appropriate forecasts for the first quarter of 1985.

The initial data show that the population's cash incomes increased 19.6 percent in 1984, which was much in excess of the plan. The flow of goods to the market was also in excess of the planned increase, but was still not enough to meet demand.

The shortage of the goods that had been in short supply for some years continued last year on a diminishing scale. These include mainly the light industry products, electro-engineering equipment, household equipment, and furniture.

Savings continued to develop satisfactorily last year: They increased 64.6 percent [figure as published] compared with 1983.

The flow of goods in the first quarter of 1985 will be about the same level as of the past few months. It is hoped that the flow of imported industrial goods -- refrigerators, automatic washing machines, and black-and-white television sets -- will increase. The flow of shampoos will be doubled and the supply of toothpaste should increase 25 percent. These supplies should tangibly improve the availability of these goods in shops.

The Government Presidium drew attention to the need for enterprises to sign contracts for the supply of goods in line with government orders and with the targets stipulated by the central annual plan for this year.

FORMER ZORY OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION

LD082004 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] The press spokesman of the General Prosecutor's Office announces that the voivodship prosecutor's office in Katowice has placed an act of indictment at the local voivodship court against Stanislaw Tatarczyk, former deputy mayor of Zory. The charge in particular is that in the period from 1980 to May 1984, in Zory, while performing subsequent public functions with particular responsibility, he accepted material benefits from 10 people, worth at least Z134,700, in exchange for positive decisions concerning allocation of building sites, building permits, location of buildings and suspension of evictions from an illegally occupied flat.

The act of indictment also includes Jerzy Morgala, former head of the Department of Trade in the Zory municipal office, who is accused of accepting material benefits from three people, worth Z103,400.

Two people who gave bribes have also been included in the indictment. Materials concerning other people who gave benefits have been excluded for separate proceedings.

The prosecutor has placed Stanislaw Tatarczyk and Jerzy Morgala under temporary arrest.

CSSR FUEL, POWER MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

LD082315 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Fuels and Power of Czecholsovakia has ended its visit to Poland. On the last day of the visit the delegation was received by General Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry. Results of the cooperation to date in the gas industry between Poland and Czecholsovakia were assessed and tasks for the immediate future were defined, including bilateral scientific, technical, and economic cooperation between these industries in particular, until 1990.

JOINT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PLANNED WITH GDR

LD072335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1846 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR and Poland have agreed on joint research and development work in the agricultural sphere. This particularly concerns growing productive strains of grain and protein-rich types of fodder. Furthermore, according to a protocol on scientific-technical and economic cooperation, reciprocal delivery of plants and seed is envisioned.

The protocol for the period from 1985-1990 was signed in Warsaw on Thursday by the agriculture ministers of both countries, Bruno Lietz and Stanislaw Zieba. To identify fruit and vegetable production, cooperation between horticultural enterprises in the GDR and Poland is to be extended. It is also planned that each year, some 810 Polish students from agricultural colleges will spend their period of practical training in agricultural enterprises in the GDR.

ELECTORAL COMMISSION APPROVES LOCAL REELECTIONS

LD081956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] The State Electoral Commission today assessed the course of the new elections decreed by the State Council in connection with the invalidation by the Supreme Court of the election of a councillor in Electoral District No 6 to the Parish People's Council in (Lutowiska) in the Voivodship of Krosno, as well as of the election in Electoral District No 4 to the Parish People's Council in Fafslawice, in Lublin Voivodship. The State Electoral Commission found that the electoral had been carried out correctly. The number of councillors elected in the reelections in (Lutowiska) and Fajslawice matches the number determined for these electoral districts by the relevant presidiums of the Voivodship People's Councils in Krosno and Lublin.

MEMBERSHIP TRENDS IN JELENIA GORA PZPR RANKS

LD111013 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1607 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] The executive of the party voivodship committee in Jelenia Gora analysed at today's session the state of the ranks of the voivodship party organization. The PZPR in Jelenia Gora voivodship has over 26,000 members and candidates in its ranks. During the past year 1,419 persons either had their names crossed from the list or were expelled from the party. During the same period, 665 persons were accepted into the ranks of party mambers and candidates. Among those newly accepted there is a considerable contingent of young people under the age of 29. The executive members were also acquainted with an assessment of the sociopolitical situation, and the state of security and public order in Jelenia Gora Voivodship last year.

PARTY SESSION ON TASKS OF INTELLIGENTSIA REPORTED

AU071318 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[B. Gajdeczkowa report: "The Central Committee Commission in Session -- The Role and Tasks of the Polish Intelligentsia"]

[Excerpts] One of the tasks of the party's policy vis-a-vis the intelligentsia is to ensure its comprehensive development and to exploit its abilities and ambitions in constructing strong and enduring foundations of socialist Poland. The 19th Central Committee plenum, the materials for which are under preparation, will be devoted to this issue.

At their session, which was held on 4 February under the chairmanship of Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, members of the Science and Education Commission discussed various aspects of the problem. The session was also attended by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski.

As Wladyslaw Loranc, head of the Ideological Commission, reminded the session, about 7.5 million people in Poland possess secondary and higher education and the role of the intelligentsia in developing production forces and promoting modernity and progress in each area of public life countinues to increase with each passing year. There is an urgent need, he said, for an internal integration of this enormous group of society and for committing it to the party program for implementing current and long-term development tasks and to the processes of effectively overcoming our difficulties.

The participants in the discussion spoke of the shortcomings of the material base of education and of our lagging behand other countries, including the socialist ones, in promoting new teaching methods connected with the enormous progress of technology. They also spoke with anxiety of the standards of educational work at all levels.

Summing up the discussion, T. Porebski stressed the need to define the model of the socialist school, to find out what has been done in this respect, and to map out the tasks that would accelerate the implementation of such a model.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PLENARY SESSION SUBMITS REPORT

LD081957 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] The Legislative Council attached to the chairman of the Council of Ministers held a plenary session. The Legislative Presidium presented a report on its activity between July last year and January this year. The Legislative Council then considered a report presented by the team for labor law and social insurance on the assumptions of the manner of legal regulation of collective work agreements and work collective agreements.

In the opinion of the council, the proposed notion of an industrial branch work agreement is not completely clear or suited to the demands of economic reform and of the changes underway in the sociopolitical life of Poland. The assumptions fail to grant the agreements the role of a dynamic and active source of labor law, such as would provide for a differentiated development of regulations defining work and wage conditions in an innovative fashion.

LATE REPORT: WALESA ON 28 FEB NATIONWIDE STRIKE

AU121433 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1424 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw -- Workers' leaders Walesa has announced details about a nationwide general strike scheduled for 28 February. Discussions with managers from various enterprises are planned and petitions and individual messages are to be handed over to the Polish Government.

The strike is directed against the price increases for foodstuffs announced for March, and against the introduction of flexible working hours. In April, the coal, electricity, and gas prices are to be increased by up to 30 percent.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PCI OFFICIAL PAJETTA

AU111926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/2/1985 -- During a talk conducted on February 11, in Bucharest, by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Directorate and Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party, in a visit to Romania, stress was laid with satisfaction on the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party and the wish was expressed to deepen and diversify them further to the mutual benefit, in the interests the cause of cooperation between the Romanian and Italian peoples, of understanding, detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The exchange of views on the evolution of the international situation brought to the fore the RCP and PCI's concerns over the excalation of the arms race and danger the continuing accumulation of ever more sophisticated weapons posed to mankind's peace, quiet and security. [sentence as received] In this framework, the understanding on the beginning of Soviet-American talks was assessed in the positive and emphasis was placed on the need to reach accords which should provide for a military balance at the lowest possible level. It was underscored that on the strength of their vital interest in their own security and in peace in Europe, the states of the continent -- particularly those in the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO -- would contribute in one form or another to the success of the talks, to making progress towards nuclear disarmament.

During the interview the sides reasserted the joint wish to work unflinchingly for the eradication of underdevelopment and to overcome the crisis phenomena manifest in the world economy, for the setting up of a new international economic order to provide the economic and social progress of all the nations.

The sides noted that under the current circumstances strengthening the collaboration among all the parties, the democratic, progressive and antiimperialist forces, among all the peoples is a factor of decisive importance in halting the course towards a nuclear catastrophe, for the attainment of nuclear disarmament, independence, progress and peace throughout the world.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, participated.

Also participating was Gouthier Anselmo, member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party.

The talks proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

PCF'S MARCHAIS RECEIVES RCP'S POPESCU IN PARIS

AU101643 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2125 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Paris (AGERPRES) 9/2/1985 -- Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, who attends the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party, was received by the FCP Secretary-General Georges Marchais on February 9.

During the talks reference was made to the friendly meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Georges Marchais, assessed as essential moments in the evolution of relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the FCP, which are (?based) on mutual esteem full equality and observance of each party's right to self-reliantly work out its revolutionary tactics and strategy.

Willingness was expressed to further develop the ties of friendship and solidarity between the two parties, in the interests of friendship between the Romanian and French peoples, of the working people in the two countries, of the cause of social progress, peoples' freedom and independence, of peace and detente worldwide.

On the same occasion messages were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu and Georges Marchais.

SCINTEIA VERSION OF CEAUSESCU'S SPEECH TO SDUF

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 8 February on pages 1-3 carries the 11,000-word speech given by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the opening of the Third Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] Congress on 7 February in Bucharest. Comparison of the SCINTEIA version with the item published in the 8 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT under the subhead "Ceausescu Addresses Delegates," reveals the following variations:

Page H 15, first paragraph, line six reads: ...amounting to about 1,200 billion lei... (changing figure to "1,200")

Same page, same paragraph, lines seven and eight reads: ...commissioning about 1,850 new production capacities.... (changing figure to "1,850")

Same page, penultimate paragraph, line two reads: ...more than 12 square meters of inhabitable... (supplying dropped word "square")

Page H 18, paragraph four, line one reads: ...annually with a 3.5-4 million metric tons of... (changing measurement unit to "million")

Same page, same paragraph, lines two and three reads: ...thus 335-380 kg of fertilizer... (chaning figure to "335")

Page H 19, last paragraph, line one reads: ...also build about 750,000 new apartments... (changing figure to "750,000" and deleting editorial note)

Same page, same paragraph, lines twelve and thirteen reads: ...1990 will be 9-10 percent higher than... (changing figure to "9-10")

PRESIDENT OF CYPRUS ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

Djuranovic Welcomes Kiprianou

LD111237 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Feb (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the SFRY Presidency, Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, today arrived in Belgrade for an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade airport the high-ranking visitor from Cyprus was welcomed by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other Yugoslav officials.

President Djuranovic and Kiprianou will have talks about cooperation between the two friendly, nonaligned countries and the most important international issues. They will also use the opportunity to exchange views on nonaligned countries' activities before important meetings of the member-countries.

The Djuranovic-Kiprianou talks will start this afternoon. During his visit to Yugoslavia the president of Cyprus will also have talks with the leaderships of the SR of Serbia and the SR of Montenegro.

Presidents Open Talks

LD120013 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2030 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Feb (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, held official political talks in the Palace of the Federation this afternoon. The 2-hour meeting between the two presidents took place in the very cordial and friendly atmosphere that characterizes relations between Cyprus and Yugoslavia.

Views were exchanged on ways of and possibilities for further promoting bilateral cooperation and both sides expressed readiness to expand cooperation and enrich it with fresh forms. The president of the Republic of Cyprus expressed respect for Yugoslavia, noting that there is no better example of mutual friendship between the two countries than the friendship between Yugoslavia and Cyprus, which was created and cemented thanks to President Tito and Makarios. He expressed gratitude for Yugoslavia's understanding and support toward settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of respect for the UN Charter and other international documents and conclusions adopted by the nonaligned countries.

During the talks it was noted that relations between Yugoslavia and Cyprus are characterized by a high degree of political understanding and both sides expressed the wish to have bilateral relations continue to develop. It was noted that economic cooperation is lagging behind political cooperation and that both sides should exert efforts to overcome stagnation in this field. It was indicated that a mixed committee for economic cooperation will be meeting as soon as possible with this goal in mind.

With regard to international problems the two sides noted their identical or similar attitudes on current international developments.

Particular attention was paid to the Cyprus problem. Spiros Kiprianou, president of Cyprus, reported in detail on this problem, stressing that the basic goals for which Cyprus is striving are: establishment of a single state, independence, respect for territorial integrity, sovereignty, and preservation of its nonaligned status.

In his words, an end to the occupation and division of the island -- or, in other words, the withdrawal of foreign troops and the end of interference from outside -- are the indispensable prerequisites for the attainment of these goals. Spiros Kiprianou expressed readiness to continue dialogue through the mediation of the UN secretary general without any preconditions. He expressed the desire for a complete solution of the problem of Cyprus instead of a half solution, so that in the future all possible disagreements can be eliminated.

During the conversation the Yugoslav side stressed its interest in the preservation of independence, unity, territorial integrity, and nonaligned status of the Cyprus state. The UN secretary general's initiative for talks between the two ethnic communities was welcomed.

Before today's talks Spiros Kiprianou, president of Cyprus, visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and laid a wreath at President Tito's grave.

Yugoslav-Cyrpus talks will resume tomorrow.

TANJUG Report on Dinner Toasts

LD120037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1954 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Feb (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife gave a formal dinner tonight in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade in honor of the president of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, and his wife. Several prominent personages of the sociopolitical, economic, and cultural life of Yugoslavia and guests from Cyprus were present at the dinner. During the dinner, which passed in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two presidents exchanged toasts.

Having wished the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, and his wife a pleasant stay, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, referred in his toast to the very successful and meaningful cooperation between the two friendly nonaligned countries. Among other things, he said:

"Recalling our conversation in New Delhi and having heard what you said during the talks today, a thought occurs to me about the proximity of our two countries, our efforts, and our strivings. Implicit in this are the invaluable contributions by President Tito and Makarios, visionaries and builders of the policy of nonalignment and of our relations based on the principles of that policy. We are continuing this work with you in the same spirit, aware that this is in the interest of our peoples and in the interest of peace, freedom, and progress.

"We have achieved a great deal in our bilateral cooperation during the past 2 and 1/2 decades; they were marked with reciprocal efforts, understanding and trust between us. However, we want considerably more. Realistic opportunities exist, especially regarding economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation, but we want cooperation in other areas as well. We have many opportunities to promote investment cooperation and higher forms of joint economic operations in general. I believe that our talks today and the steps that we have already taken, and which we will continue, will open up even more favorable prospects for comprehensive Yugoslav-Cypriot cooperation."

Having stressed that this meeting, too, confirmed the identity or similarity of views about cooperation on the international plane, Djuranovic advocated the best possible preparation for the ministerial conference in Luanda, so that the conference could respond to the challenges of our time and make the Nonaligned Movement even more efficient.

The two countries also expect great commitments within the group of mutual and nonaligned countries of Europe regarding the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference and regarding the expansion of the process of European security and cooperation. Djuranovic then said:

"Although I have a very good reason for stressing these directions of action, I am aware that this is only a part of our joint efforts and of the necessary activity of the international community at this complex point of time. In building better relations in the world, the value of detente, the solution to the crisis and the start of a process to establish a new international and economic system is invaluable. No one in the world can any longer be sure of the certainty of a tomorrow and of the possibility of prosperity unless with joint, patient and also urgent efforts we are to establish the steps that realistically bring us closer to global solutions. On the political plane this is relaxation of tension, disarmament, better security and independence of the countries -- establishment of conditions conducive to a lasting and all-embracing peace. In the economic sphere these are the problems that now weigh on the developing countries, which, however, in terms of their repercussions and their substance place responsibility before all the countries and our entire community.

"The bloc concepts of international security -- with everything they have resulted in so far -- no longer impart a feeling of serenity and security for anyone, not even the main protagonists of the strategy of power and the actors in the arms race. The decision of the great powers to renew reciprocal negotiations is a move for the better in an atmosphere of fear and intimidation. As a real hope for the process of substantial quests for agreement in the field of disarmament, the dialogue between the great powers is a change for detente, but not a detente for them alone. A genuine and lasting detente implies participation of all countries, the most extensive cooperation possible, and trust."

Having stressed that both Yugoslavia and Cyprus wished the Mediterranean to become an area of peace, security, and cooperation, Djuranovic particularly emphasized that Yugoslavia has always tendered full support to efforts for the solution of the Cyprus problem, in keeping with UN resolutions and the stands of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement: "We follow with particular attention the negotiations you recently held in New York, and entertain hope for an outcome that will herald the end of the divided life of the people of Cyprus, and also a road leading to a fuller independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, and unity of the nonaligned Republic of Cyprus. Only that kind of Cyprus can become a lasting factor of peace and stability in the Mediterreanean and further afield. Although the desired result has not materialized, there is an awareness of the need for reciprocal trust and establishment of the kind of relations in which the two communities of Cyprus, in mutual dialogue, without interference and outside pressure, will decide how to sort out their own life. We are sure that the last opportunity to come to agreement was not allowed to slide by. That opportunity always exists in the desire and in the legitimate and vital interests of all the people of Cyprus.

"Consistently and always -- no matter where the conflicts and crises happen to break out -- Yugoslavia and Cyprus work for a peaceful solution on the basis of comprehensive demands and participation by all countries involved, without outside interference and without anyone's security and sovereignty being threatened. I am sure that your further action, together with other nonaligned countries, for equitable and lasting solutions and therefore also to extinguish dangerous focal points of crisis within our immediate Middle East neighborhood, the war conflict in the Middle East, the crises that are shaking the south of Africa, the areas of Asia and of Central America, will rest on these convictions.

Concluding his toast, Djuranovic said: "I should like to share with you the satisfaction that through recent involvement the nonaligned policy and movements once again confirmed their vitality and value, their independence and nonbloc character. We are convinced that only in this way can nonalignment fulfill its historic task in the solution of acute problems of the present day world and in building equitable political and economic relations."

Thanking his host for the warm words, the president of Cyprus at the beginning of his toast provided a short outline of successful bilateral cooperation and then said, among other things: "Both countries agree that Yugoslav-Cypriot cooperation has been developing along an ascending line. At the same time there is an intensive joint wish for this cooperation to be further promoted on the broader and higher levels. Several bilateral agreements already cover various areas of cooperation, such as cooperation in the economic, cultural, commercial, technical, scientific, tourist, and other spheres. However, the present dimension and pace of development of bilateral cooperation, provided for by existing agreements, cooperation opportunities, and prospects of commodity exchange in various sectors, have not been exhausted. It is, therefore, necessary, as we have already agreed, to intensify our joint efforts in order to further promote cooperation between our countries."

President Kiprianou went on to speak of cooperation between the two countries on the international plane and said: "It would be superfluous to stress that in sizing up the international problems, Yugoslavia and Cyprus have been guided by the deeds and by the heritage left to us by two great leaders -- Tito and Makarios. We owe a debt to their memory because today we draw strength and lessons upon the road our countries march in an international arena, which is sombre and full of obstacles, from the political practices of the two great leaders that was affirmed on the international plane. Along this road of ours we have as compass the principles and the objectives that represent the basis of the Nonaligned Movement. Our basic objective and justice is expressed in the UN Charter, in the Helsinki Final Act, and in the norms of present day international law.

"The talks and the exchange of views we have had today and which were conducted under the aegis of joint principles and objectives, have brought us, as we had expected, to a joint assessment with regard to the international development of events."

Kiprianou went on to stress that detente, either international or regional, was seriously reversed. The ever growing mistrust provoked a dangerous confrontation, an escalation of the arms race, particularly regarding nuclear weapons. The threat, or application of force in various regions of the world represent a danger to world peace and therefore also threaten the very existence of mankind.

Our countries, Kiprianou went on to say, apart from the fact that they are consistent and loyal to the objectives and principles of the UN Charter and permeated in their interstate conduct and activity to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the Helsinki Final Act, are faced by the imperative commitment to contribute, within the limits of our possibilities, to halting the catastrophic road to destruction.

Speaking then of the Cyprus problem, Kiprianou said: "One of the serious problems that has preoccupied the UN and the Nonaligned Movement for many years now is the Cyprus problem. I should like to reiterate on this occasion the deep respect and gratitude of the people of Cyprus for the understanding and consistent support for the movement in the struggle for freedom and justice. I should again like to particularly express our gratitude to the leadership and the peoples of Yugoslavia for the sincere, warm support they are giving to our efforts in order to bring an end to the suffering of the Cyprus people and to devise an equitable and lasting solution of the problems of Cyprus in keeping with the UN decisions and the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

"You are one of those who, because of your great interest, are very well acquainted with the problem of Cyprus -- all its dimensions and aspects -- and accordingly, it is not necessary to provide any kind of analysis. Besides, we have already had an opportunity to exchange our views during our talks. The problem of Cyprus cannot be resolved unless occupation is ended, just as it cannot be resolved on the basis of any form of division or fragmentation. Federation, yes, but no division or splitting the country under any kind of disguise or excuse whatsoever. For Cyprus to live peacefully, as an independent country, it is necessary to ensure the unity of the country and the unity of the people. In addition, Cyprus has to free itself of occupation troops and any outside intervention." Human rights and basic freedoms of all the citizens have to be ensured in practice. In these conditions, and despite its small size and restricted resources, Cyprus can become a country of peace and prosperity for all its inhabitants. The conditions for this exist.

Having made the assessment that the New York meeting, held between 17 and 20 January, had not produced any results, President Kiprianou again advocated a constructive dialogue within the framework of the initiative by the UN secretary general, with a view to reaching an agreement that will determine the framework of an equitable, stable, and full solution of the problem of Cyprus. In this connection, he concluded: "As we have already stated, we are ready to continue, always with the same sincerity, cooperation with the UN secretary general in order to obtain this objective. I believe that the Turkish side, too, will become convinced that the policy of accomplished fact that it is systematically fomenting, under the cover of occupation troops, has to be abandoned and that it will decide to sincerely cooperate in order to attain the kind of solution to the problem of Cyprus which in the ultimate anlaysis and from the long-term point of view will be of interest not only to the people of Cyprus as a whole, but will represent an essential contribution to the cause of peace and security in a frightfully sensitive and dangerous region of the world."

VARKOVIC RETURNS, REPORTS ON PCF CONGRESS

LD112338 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2056 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, February 11 (TANJUG) -- "The 25th Congress of the French Communist Party (PCF) passed in the spirit of creative efforts by the French Communists to define their policy internally under circumstances when their party left the government," Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, has told TANJUG on return to Belgrade. He headed a LCY delegation to the just wound-up congress of France's Communists.

"Preparations themselves and congress debate and dialogue were responsible and conducted in a democratic way," Zarkovic evaluated.

"For all that debate and dialogue were fairly lively, the adoption of documents and the election of a new leadership showed a high degree of unity in the party," he said.

The head of the Yugoslav Communists' delegation then pointed out that the congress "reaffirmed the PCF's stand on building a socialism of French colours and confirmed the principles of cooperation between the communist and worker parties defined at the 1976 Berlin conference." "As is known, their essence lies in securing international cooperation among the communist and worker parties on the basis of the principles of equality, non-interference, non-recognition of centres in the worker movement and responsibility before its own working class and people," Zarkovic recalled.

The presence of the LCY delegation at the PCF's 25th Congress "confirmed the true friendship between the LCY and the PCF" and "will further contribute to their very fruitful cooperation," Zarkovic asserted in conclusion.

SERBIA LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION HELD

LD120035 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Serbia LC Central Committee met today, chaired by Ivan Stambolic, to discuss the way in which the conclusions adopted at the four previous sessions were being implemented. This session was to be an operative working discussion on the activity by LC leaders and members to implement the conclusions and stands concerning the ideopolitical issues of income acquisition and distribution, investments, the development of the political system and the realization of the LC leading role in the aftermath of the debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum.

Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium, said a considerable number of the Serbia Central Committee aktivists and members limited their duty to merely attending meetings, while some did not even bother to visit areas for which they are responsible. On some occasions we attended meetings more as mere observers and less as active participants in discussions. Very often the search for solutions to concrete practical problems was conducted without a truly effective struggle. There is also a considerable number of members who failed to inform the Central Committee about the course and results of public debate and their involvement. The fact that out of the total number of 191 aktivists, 132 (69 percent) failed to submit a single bit of information about the course and results of the public debate in the areas for which they were responsible, causes -- to put it mildly -- some concern.

Referring to Central Committee sessions in general, Gacic said that during the present 3-year mandate a considerable number of members -- 47 (30 percent) of them -- never took part in a discussion. However, at several recent sessions participation in discussions by Central Committee members increased considerably. It seems that remarks made sometimes about the excessive participation of political professionals in discussions at LC sessions are quite justifiable.

Gacic went on to remind those present about the basic messages from the previous sessions. He warned that activities in the areas of investments, acquisition and distribution of income, and other issues contained in the Central Committee resolutions were still rarely organized in a thorough and concrete way. Last year industrial production in Serbia proper recorded a considerable increase of 7.2 percent, thus exceeding the envisaged rate twofold, and the Yugoslav average of 5.8 percent. Productivity also rose by 4.8 percent. However, despite these positive trends, export results were far from encouraging.

There is a particular task and obligation handed down to us, Gacic stressed, with regard to a more rapid development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. It is every Central Committee member's duty, as we agreed at the 18th session, to encourage the process of pooling labor and means among organizations of associated labor from the SR of Serbia with similar organizations from Kosovo.

The present employment situation indicates that rather serious and complex tasks are confronting us, Gacic stressed. This is borne out by the fact that in Serbia proper alone, there are 266,000 unemployed, 55 percent of them educated people. In addition to this an increasing number of our people temporarily employed abroad are permanently returning home. We, in the Serbia LC and this Central Committee, discussed these problems on several occasions, but it appears to be rather difficult to apply our views and conclusions in practice.

It should be said that the successful implementation of the points adopted at the 18th Serbia LC session is possible only under the condition that every subject and institution in our political system carry out its share of duty, Gacic warned. We must constantly bear in mind our resolutions, adopted at the last session, that "the LC must act within the system, consolidate its role and influence within work organizations, local communities, and municipalities, and within organizations of the LC and Socialist Alliance."

Gacic went on to refer again to the need for briefing the Central Committee regularly. Almost as a rule, its members are late in joining the search for solutions to some pressing problems and it is not rare that they do not bother to become involved. Despite the lessons learned from the negative experience of the bad situation in Leskovac, which went on for too long, there are again signs, and even manifestations of disrupted relations in Cacak, Lucani, and some other places. The press covered these cases on a large scale, but the party information channels that lead to the Central Committee, and vice versa, are not functioning. Or, let us consider the case of work stoppages. It is the Secretariat for Internal Affairs that informs the Central Committee about these cases and not municipal committees, Central Committee members, or aktivists. All this points to the need for the Central Committee members to become more familiar with concrete living problems in any environment. They should participate directly in political actions aimed at solving topical problems and mediate between people when political relations become disrupted, but, in a constructive way from the very beginning, Radisa Gacic said, concluding his report.

The discussion that took place at today's session of the Serbia LC Central Committee was attended by: Dragoljub Sisic, Milorad Jovicic, Ljubica Miletic, Svetomir Zikic, Stana Stojiljkovic, Mikola Jovanovic, Nikola Sainovic, Svetislav Bozic, Srecko Nikolic, and Branislav Joksovic.

During the discussion, it was pointed out that peasants and workers are angry because our society, where people should live off their work, allows the idle to almost enjoy themselves. The abolition of some basic organizations, which hinder better organization of self-management, is bitterly opposed. Directors and management officials guard their armchairs. Diverse motives and reasons are found to justify keeping things as they are.

Struggles and frequent sessions started in connection with this and consequences production in some parts is virtually pushed into the background. A large number of questions arose, such as why we created some basic organizations that we now want to abolish; why we created some self-managing interest communities that are now judged to be unnecessary, and so forth.

The LC leaders bear exceptional responsibility for the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th sessions of the Serbia LC Central Committee, it was stressed during the discussion. None of the municipal committees should wait any longer, but rather must take immediate concrete action, crushing all the resistance on the way.

Concluding today's work by the Serbia LC Central Committee on the implementation of the conclusions of the four previous sessions of this forum, Ivan Stambolic stressed that the discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee showed that there are no problems concerning sessions, speeches, and conclusions and that there was a sufficient number of them. The problems lay in how to implement the conclusions.

It is obvious that both LC members and the working people no longer ask about or take any interest in what we have said, written, or concluded.

They are more interested in what we are able to do to bring about a real change and what we are achieving, what we are failing to achieve, and why on the basis of these conclusions. It is also important to us to decide if, by this piling of words and conclusions, we are accepting a routine approach to political work and becoming people who have become bureaucratically deaf to vital problems of society and who are being carried away by illusions that by noise and words, the number of sessions, and a special way of simulating political work and actions, they think they are achieving something, Stambolic stressed.

There are not enough courageous initiatives and innovations. That is the main problem. One should analyze why this is so. It seems that we have created this situation, from which we must extricate ourselves and we must oppose by concrete struggle.

At the end of his speech Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbia LC Central Committee, said that by May this year -- by the session of the Central Committee -- everything that has been done in connection with implementing the conclusions of the previous four sessions should be analyzed and, if something has not been done, the reason should be found and there should be a complete insight into the situation, activity, struggle, and problems in municipal and basic organizations and on all other levels to which the conclusions of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th sessions of the Serbia LC Central Committee apply.

KOSOVO LC PRESIDIUM SUPPORTS DRAFT DEFENSE LAW

LD112149 Belgrade TANJUNG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Pristina, 11 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Commission for National Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Kosovo LC Committee Presidium has expressed support, with a number of observations, for the draft law on national defense of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. A number of observations made during the discussion will also be incorporated in the law. After the provincial executive council has expressed its view on it, the law will be adopted by the Kosovo Assembly.

The law will ensure the development of national defense in keeping with the Constitution, the federal law on national defense, and those provisions of the law on national defense of the SR of Serbia, which uniformly apply on the territory of the whole republic. This last concerns 56 provisions in the republican law, 40 of which are applied in full and 16 in part, which will be incorporated. The whole law reflects the desire, it was stressed, on one hand to ensure the affirmation of the unified system of national defense of Yugoslavia and, on the other, the realization of the constitutional role of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and its responsibility for the entire system of national defense and social self-protection and its further development.

PARLIAMENTARIANS TO VISIT BELGIUM 11-15 FEB

LD081253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0812 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Feb (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly delegation, headed by Milivoje Stijovic, Chamber of the Republics and Provinces' president, will pay an official visit to Belgium from 11 to 15 February at the invitation of the Kindgom of Belgium's House of Representatives.